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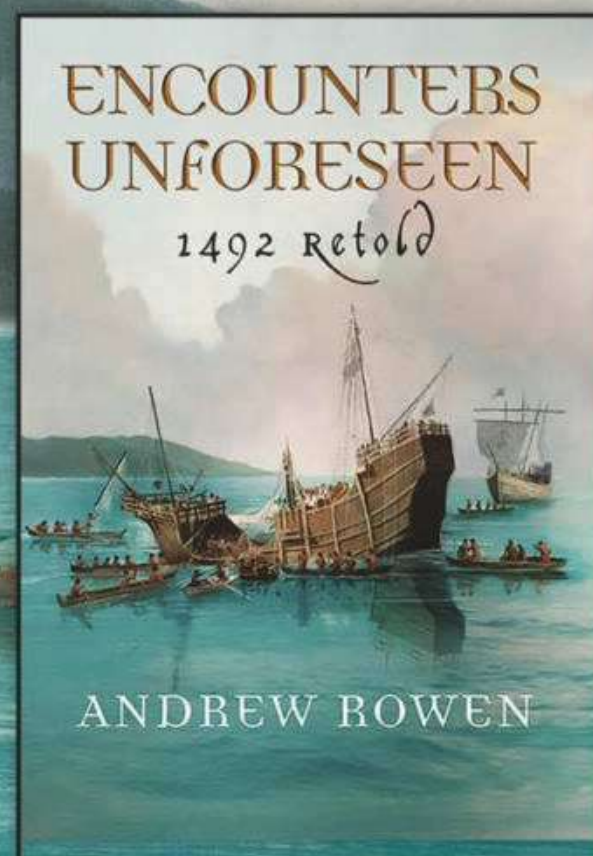
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The Mona Lisa is returned to the French people after two years hung on a thief's wall

The lady with the mystic smile



On glimpsing the **Mona Lisa** at the Louvre in Paris, the first thing that strikes most visitors is quite **how small it is**. But Leonardo da Vinci's iconic portrait is the very definition of a priceless painting; owned by the people of France, she can never be **bought or sold**. Despite being one of the most talked about artworks in history, she remains enshrined in mystery. And while **we will never know what she was smiling about**, we explore what we do now know about the world's most famous painting from page 28.

We also have **a trio of features** this issue exploring some of the key moments in the history of the British Isles. There's Scotland's 14th-century struggle for independence, when **Robert the Bruce** led his countrymen to a famous **victory at Bannockburn** (p49). Then we have **Queen Anne** (p58), whose reign saw the creation of **Great Britain**. Lastly, we examine the moment when Britain was under the greatest threat, as the World War II occupation of the Channel Islands (p40) saw **Brits living under Nazi rule**.

Finally, from all of us here at *History Revealed*, we wish all our readers a **Merry Christmas, and a peaceful 2019**.

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Paul

Don't miss our January issue, on sale 28 December

CONTRIBUTORS



Cathy Newman
Broadcaster, author and newsreader

Cathy tells us about the World War II heroine who won the Battle of Britain. See page 17



Lady Anne Somerset
An expert on the history of the Stuarts,

Anne explains why the idea that Queen Anne was a weak ruler is misguided. See page 62



Marina Amaral
Digital colourist

Marina brings a black-and-white photograph of past to life for us every issue. This month, we're heading to the Navajo Nation in 1914. See page 16

THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

72

The unexplained number hidden in Leonardo da Vinci's 'Mona Lisa', alongside a series of letters. These are just two of the tiny painting's many mysteries. See page 28.

2,000

English soldiers perished during the first hours of the siege of Badajoz in 1812. They were part of the forlorn hope, for whom great reward outweighed the risk of death. See page 73.

16

Miscarriages and stillbirths suffered by Queen Anne, the last Stuart monarch of England and Scotland. Her reign saw the two crowns formally unite under the banner of Great Britain. See page 58.

ON THE COVER

40

49

28



58

65

20

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28

MONA LISA

The tiny painting with some of the biggest mysteries



18

Rudolf Hess refuses to listen to his sentence at the Nuremburg Trials



65

"We'd rehearse in our underpants with sink plungers"



79

Festive wonderlands come to English Heritage sites across the country



49

Where Balliol and Wallace failed, Bruce succeeded

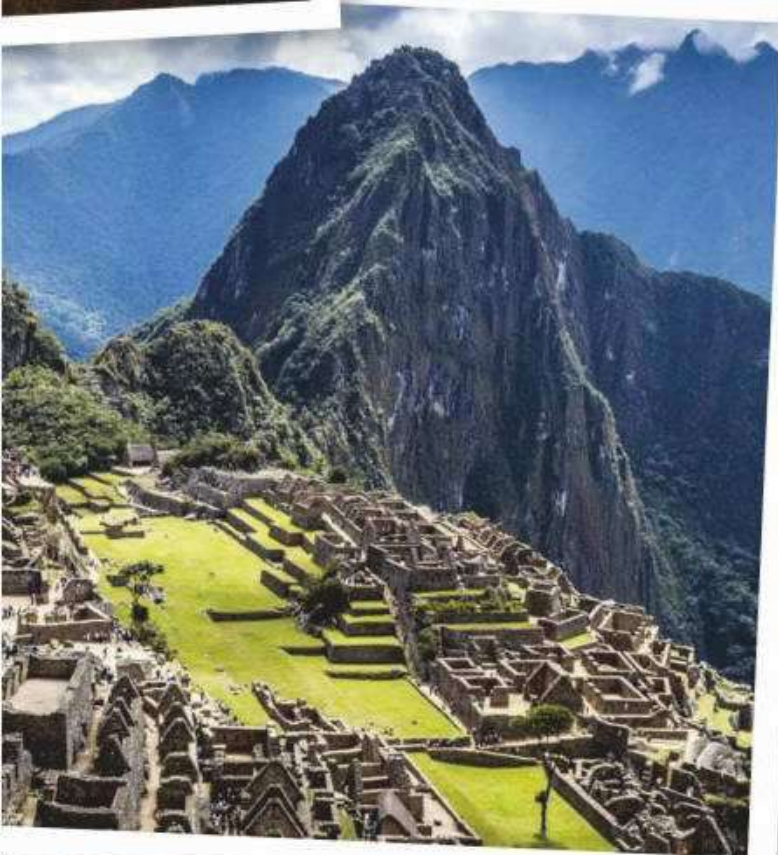


CHRISTMAS 2018

CONTENTS

22

Hiram Bingham unearths
the Incan citadel of
Machu Picchu



**LIKE IT?
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special offer on **p26**



REWIND

Snapshots

Christmas in Gotham City.....p6

History in the News

The bag that held Raleigh's head?.....p13

Time Piece

How to help a swooning lady.....p15

History in Colour

Navajo mother and child.....p16

Your History

Broadcaster Cathy Newman.....p17

Yesterday's Papers

Nazis at Nuremburg.....p18

This Month In... 1066

A Christmas Day coronation.....p20

Time Capsule: 1911

Amundsen makes polar history.....p22

Graphic History

London's Theatreland.....p24

FEATURES

Mona Lisa: Da Vinci's Greatest Mystery

Who is the woman with the enigmatic
smile? We brush up on the theories....p28

Nazis in the Channel Islands

The lesser-told story of how Brits had to
survive German occupation for five years
by fending for themselves.....p40

Robert the Bruce

How murder launched his 20-year war
for Scotland's freedom.....p49

Top 10: Generals Who Switched Sides

Some changed the course of history
- and some failed miserably.....p56

The Last of the Stuarts

The tragedy of Queen Anne, the
mother of Great Britain.....p58

In Pics: Doctor Who

Behind the scenes with the first seven
Doctors. And that isn't tea, Davros.....p65

QUESTION TIME

Who were
Alexander the
Great's parents?
And what do
reindeer have to
do with Santa?



Q&A

Ask the Experts

Your questions answered.....p73

ON OUR RADAR

What's On

Our picks for Christmas.....p79

Britain's Treasures

York Minster.....p84

Books

A look at the new releases.....p86

Postcards from the Past

Your snaps from across the globe.....p90

EVERY ISSUE

Letters.....p92

Crossword.....p95

Next Issue.....p97

Photo Finish.....p98



1940 PLAYING WITH FIRE

Members of the Auxiliary Fire Service (AFS) in East London salvage unwanted wood to make toy fire engines, which were then sold to raise money for the children of 14 firemen who had recently lost their lives in a single blaze. The AFS was made up of volunteers – often men too young or too old to go to war. As might be expected, many of those pictured here made toys as Christmas presents for their own children.



1966 GOTHAM GIFTS

A reoccurring gag in cult 1960s television series *Batman* was the cameo of a celebrity at a window as the Caped Crusader and sidekick Robin 'scaled' buildings. A few days before Christmas during the second season, Santa Claus himself makes an appearance. After asking for the location of the batcave, Santa promises that he'll get the dynamic duo's presents there on time.







1961 CHANGING SEASONS

Ski jumps are a common sight in alpine countries – this jump, however, is in London in May. Boasting artificial snow, the 45-metre jump was erected at Wembley (known at the time as the Empire Stadium) for the International Ski Jumping Contest. It attracted competitors from across the globe, with Finnish ski-jumper Veikko Kankkonen clinching first place. He went on to win gold at the 1964 Winter Olympics.



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HISTORY IN THE NEWS



Walter Raleigh was a favourite of Elizabeth I

INSET: The suspect bag is certainly the right age

IS THIS THE BAG THAT HELD WALTER RALEIGH'S HEAD?

The explorer's wife was reputed to have carried his severed head around for years

After Sir Walter Raleigh was executed in 1618, the legend goes that his wife kept his embalmed head in a bag until her own demise 29 years later. Now, a red bag of silk and velvet dating to the 17th century has turned up in the Surrey manor house in which she lived until her death. Could it be the same one?

Raleigh was beheaded on the orders of King James VI and I, after a group of his men attacked an outpost in Venezuela, violating a treaty between England and Spain. Some years before, Raleigh was charged with treason for being part of a plot against the King – but was

pardoned. The conditions of the pardon combined with the later attack saw his death sentence reinstated.

It is believed that Raleigh's wife, Elizabeth, took the head on the day of the execution. She later moved to West Horlsey Place in Surrey, the home of her son Carew.

The bag was discovered there in 2014, but it was only by chance – when it was noticed by a visiting expert in historic clothing – that anyone realised it may be part of one of the great myths surrounding Raleigh. A first glance indicated that it was

from the right century and it is now being tested further to see if it could have held his head.

Mark Wallis, co-director of the Past Pleasures historical costume company, who viewed the bag, told *The Observer*: "It's clearly a bag of the period. Whether it held the mummified head, I couldn't say. But that Lady Raleigh lived there means that it's much more likely than it would be otherwise."

SIX OF THE BEST...

Fake treasures that fooled the experts, for a little while...p14



YOUR HISTORY

Broadcaster and news presenter Cathy Newman...p17



YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

Nazi leaders go on trial at Nuremburg...p18



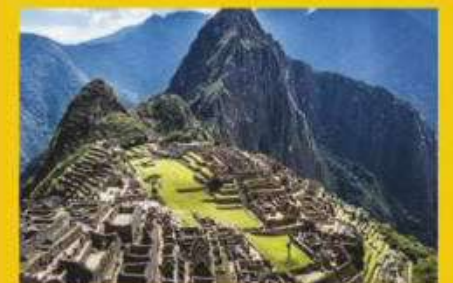
THIS MONTH IN... 1066

Christmas gifts England with a new ruler...p20



TIME CAPSULE: 1911

Hiram Bingham wanders into an Incan marvel...p22



DEAD SEA SCROLL FRAGMENTS PROVE TO BE FAKES

The prized objects in the Museum of the Bible have been removed

Five fragments from the Dead Sea Scrolls collection at the Museum of the Bible in Washington, DC, have been proven to be forgeries.

The Dead Sea Scrolls – a collection of religious manuscripts – were found in caves on the shore of the Dead Sea, in what is now the West Bank. Between 1947 and 1956, more than 800 papyrus and leather documents were found in clay jars. Believed to be written by members of a Jewish community living in the area between 150 BC and AD 70, they contain the oldest surviving sources of the Hebrew Bible, as well as writings on Jewish history.

The majority of the fragments are in the care of the Israeli Government, but a few others are housed in museums across the world. The Museum of the Bible holds 16 fragments – some of the museum's most prized items – but five have now been exposed as fakes. Doubts had been raised over their authenticity, so they were

sent to be tested by experts in Germany using X-ray and material analysis – which has now revealed “characteristics inconsistent with ancient origin”. They’ve since been removed from the museum and replaced by other pieces of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

It's not the first controversy to surround the museum – months before its grand opening in 2017, its chairman, Steve Green, was caught up in a smuggling scandal. A US Government investigation concluded in 2017 found more than 5,500 artefacts imported by Hobby Lobby – a chain of arts and crafts stores of which Green is

also president – had been smuggled from Iraq. Hobby Lobby settled, forfeiting the artefacts, while the Museum of the Bible released a statement denying that any of the items were bound for its collection.

The Dead Sea Scroll fragments on display in the Museum of the Bible

INSET: An Israel Antiquities Authority worker restores a scroll in Jerusalem

SIX OF THE BEST... FAKE TREASURES

From fake news to fake olds – the artefacts that turned out to be forgeries



1 THE CALAVERAS SKULL

Found by Californian miners in 1866, this skull was believed to be from the oldest known humans in North America. The miners admitted to planting the skull to fool scientists.



2 THE PERSIAN PRINCESS

When a mummy turned up in Pakistan in 2000, it was believed she was the daughter of King Xerxes of Persia. Testing revealed the woman was killed only a few years before.



3 THE PILTDOWN MAN

Skull fragments from the ‘missing link’ ancestor between humans and apes were reportedly unearthed in Sussex in 1912. In fact, they were from a human and an orangutan with the teeth filed down.



4 TIARA OF SAITAFERNE

This tiara was bought by the Louvre in 1896 as it was believed it belonged to a Scythian king. It was made by a goldsmith in 1894, who later became renowned for his talents.



5 THE HITLER DIARIES

The ‘memoirs’ of Nazi leader Adolf Hitler were published across the world in 1983 without being properly verified. It wasn't long before analysis of the works proved them to be forgeries.



6 ETRUSCAN WARRIORS

The Metropolitan Museum of Art displayed these terracotta warriors from 1933-60; only then was manganese discovered within them – which the Etruscans never used.

TIME PIECE

A look at everyday objects from the past

PASS THE SMELLING SALTS!

The perfect remedy for the swooning ladies at the feet of Mr Darcy



Pick up a classic novel or watch a costume drama and no doubt you will soon encounter a swooning lady.

Swooning is a trope used in classic and period literature depicting people (mainly women) fainting from distress, horror or desire for a particularly attractive suitor. But in real life, the tight corsets popular during the 19th century also led to a propensity to faint.

Enter this 'fainted lady reviver'. It would have been filled with smelling salts and swiftly deployed to rouse even the deepest of slumbers. Smelling salts contained perfume and ammonium carbonate, which causes an inhalation reflex – a fainting fix.

IN THE NEWS

OLDEST INTACT SHIPWRECK DISCOVERED

The Black Sea has been harbouring a sunken treasure

An Ancient Greek trading vessel has been discovered at the bottom of the Black Sea after more than 2,400 years – making it the oldest intact shipwreck we know of.

It was found 80 kilometres off the coast of Burgas by an Anglo-Bulgarian team of marine researchers, and resembles a style of boat previously only seen on Ancient Greek drinking vases. "A ship, surviving intact, from the Classical world, lying in

over two kilometres of water, is something I would never have believed possible," says Professor Jon Adams from the University of Southampton, who took part in the expedition. "This will change our understanding of shipbuilding and seafaring in the ancient world."

The low levels of oxygen in water at that depth is thought to have helped preserve the ship. More funding is needed to

The vessel could have been built around 400 BC



enable experts to return to the site and discover if the ship was carrying any precious cargo.

HISTORY IN COLOUR

Colourised photographs that bring the past to life

See more colourised pictures by
Marina Amaral [@marinamaral2](#)



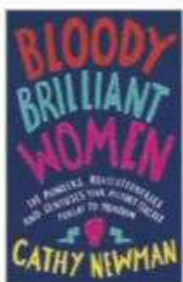
SOUTHWEST USA, 1914

A Navajo mother poses for a photo while carrying her sleeping child on her back. The Navajo, whose people live mainly in Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, is the second-largest of the Native American tribes. They played a crucial role in the battle for the Pacific in World War II as 'code talkers' – they communicated important wartime messages in their native language, flummoxing Japanese cryptographers.

YOUR HISTORY

Cathy Newman

The journalist and *Channel 4 News* presenter tells us why she wants to head to the Moon, and reminds us how an unlikely engineer saved the day during the Battle of Britain



Cathy Newman's *Bloody Brilliant Women: The Pioneers, Revolutionaries and Geniuses Your History Teacher Forgot to Mention* is out now.

Motorcycle fan and World War II hero Beatrice Shilling fell in love with engines at an early age



Q If you could turn back the clock, which single event in history would you want to change?

I'd want to stop the first slave ship arriving in British North America in Virginia in 1619. It's been described as America's "original sin", but how to atone for it is something that still exercises the finest minds centuries later. The arrival of that ship devastated lives then, and the inequalities and injustices that echo down the ages are devastating lives now. Turning back the boat would transform race relations across the world today and put paid to the notion that Africa was a continent that existed only to be plundered.

Q If you could meet any figure from history, who would it be?

Beatrice Shilling. Without her, the UK probably wouldn't have won the Battle of Britain. She became an engineer in an era when – as her biographer says – it was easier for a woman to contemplate a career in lion-taming than engineering. How did she do it? She took apart motorbikes in her back garden and took it from there! And having achieved the near-impossible and qualified as an engineer, she changed the course of history too. Our spitfires had a fatal flaw: they

were crashing and pilots were dying. Shilling fixed the problem and saved the day. Oh, and she refused to marry her husband unless he completed a lap of Brooklands – the first purpose-built track for motorsports – on a motorbike at 100mph. Way to go!

Q If you could visit any historical landmark in the world tomorrow, where would you go?

I'd get in my rocket and visit the Apollo 11 landing site to see Neil Armstrong's footprints and the flag he planted. We're told those footprints will be there for a million years as there's no wind to blow them away. We'll see. He filmed the event, so obviously I'd take television cameras too – and livestream it. More people watched Armstrong set foot on the Moon than any previous broadcast, so I'm sure it would be a ratings hit.

Q Who is your unsung history hero?

Beatrice Shilling (again!), Dina St Johnston – who set up the UK's first computer software house – and Jocelyn Bell Burnell, who discovered pulsars, stars that are both emitting radiation and spinning so fast that they appear to us on Earth like cosmic lighthouses. Wow!

“Turning back the boat would transform race relations today”

THE STAR

No. 18,177 * ONE PENNY

THE FACE OF GUILT

Goering, second only to Hitler in the Nazi regime of crime and horror, hears his fate and realises that at last justice has overtaken him.

There is no swagger or bravado now; even the defiance of the early days of the trial has gone.

This is the face of the man who knows he must pay full price for his guilt—"guilt unique in its enormity."

12 TO HANG

Death For Goering, Ribbentrop, Keitel, Jodl And Streicher



ROSENBERG

FRANK

RIBBENTROP

FRICK

STREICHER

From "Star" Reporter BRIAN SEGRUE NUREMBERG, Tuesday

SENTENCE OF DEATH BY HANGING WAS PRONOUNCED ON 12 OF THE ACCUSED NAZIS BY THE NUREMBERG INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL THIS EVENING.

Various terms of imprisonment were passed on seven others and three were acquitted these being Hjalmar Schacht, aged 68, Hitler's financial genius; Franz von Papen, 66, who put Hitler into power; and Hans Fritzsche, 46, the No. 2 Nazi propagandist. They were ordered to be discharged when the Tribunal finally adjourns. It may be that even then Papen will not go free because he is wanted for trial by Austria.

Five of the twelve sentenced to death were found guilty on all the four counts in the indictment. They are:

HERMANN GOERING, 52, No. 2 Nazi and chief of the Luftwaffe; JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, 52, Foreign Minister and former Nazi Ambassador in London, who thought Britain would not fight; ALFRED JODL, 54, General and one of Hitler's closest military advisers; WILHELM KEITEL, 63, former Chief of Hitler's General Staff; ALFRED ROSENBERG, 52, the "Philosopher" of the Nazi creed.

The other seven and the counts on which they were found guilty are: ERNST KALTEBRUNNER, 43, security police chief under Himmler—guilty on counts three and four; WILHELM FRICK, 68, former Minister of the Interior—guilty on counts two, three and four; HANS FRANK, 45, one-time Governor of Poland—guilty on counts three and four; JULIUS STREICHER, 60, the No. 1 Jew-baiter—guilty on count four; FRITZ SAUCKEL, 48, manpower director—guilty on counts three and four; ARTUR SEYSS-INQUART, 53, Nazi administrator of Austria, and, later, Holland—guilty on counts two, three and four; MARTIN BORMANN, Hitler's former aide (tried in his absence)—guilty on counts three and four.

Those sentenced to imprisonment and the counts on which they were found guilty are:

CONSTANTIN VON NEURATH, 72, Foreign Minister before Ribbentrop, guilty on all counts—15 years; RUDOLF HESS, 49, Hitler's closest friend, who flew to Britain in May, 1941—guilty on counts one and two—life imprisonment; KARL DOENITZ, 53, C-in-C. of the Navy—guilty on counts two and three—10 years; ERICH RAEDER, 69, Chief of the Naval Staff—guilty on counts one, two and three—life imprisonment.

WALTER FUNK, 55, Minister for Economics and President of Reichsbank—guilty on counts two, three and four—life imprisonment; ALBERT SPEER, 39, organiser of industry and armaments—guilty on counts three and four—20 years; BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, 38, youth leader—guilty on count four—20 years.

The findings and the verdicts of the Tribunal, delivered before the sentences, were read by the various judges in turn. During the reading there was a 10-minute adjournment, and

ACQUITTED: RUSSIAN PROTESTS

AFTER the Nuremberg sentences had been announced the Russian judge recorded a protest against the acquittal of Schacht, Von Papen and Fritzsche.

He also announced his failure to agree with the decisions on the German Cabinet and the German High Command (the decision found them Not Guilty as groups).

He also did not agree with decision on Hess, whom he thought should have been sentenced to death.

The announcement of the Soviet judge's dissent was made by Lord Justice Lawrence.

This dissenting opinion, said Lord Justice Lawrence, would be put into writing, annexed to the judgment and published as soon as possible.

BUS IN COLLISION

A No. 35 bus going to Clapham Common and a dust cart were in collision at the junction of Stockwell and Brixton-roads, S.W., today. One woman on the bus complained of shock. Traffic was held up until the road was cleared.



Keitel

Ike Flies West

General Eisenhower, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, left Berlin by air today for Prestwick, Scotland, after a three-day visit in Berlin inspecting American Occupation Forces, says A.P. General Eisenhower said he hoped to shoot some grouse.

SHOWERS, WARM

Weather forecast for London and S.E. England until midnight tomorrow: Light to moderate S.E. winds. Mainly fair, with bright periods. Occasional rain in the south-west. Rather warm.

Further outlook: Unsettled, with occasional rain or showers. Lights up 7.40 p.m. Sun sets 6.40 p.m., rises 7.1 a.m. tomorrow. Moon rises 1.40 p.m., sets 9.23 p.m. Full moon October 10.

RADIO: Page Six.



Kaltenbrunner

Jodl

Sauckel

Seyss-Inquart

while the judges were out several of the men in the dock munching pieces of bread which they pulled from their pockets.

The Tribunal, in finding Goering guilty on all four counts, ruled, "There is nothing to be said in mitigation." Lord Justice Lawrence read on: "Goering was often, indeed almost always, the moving force, second only to his leader.

"He was the leading war aggressor, both as political and as military leader, he was the director of the slave labour pro-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. ONE



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YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

Another timeless front page from the archives

NAZIS FACE JUSTICE AT NUREMBURG

After almost a year of testimony, Nazi leaders finally had to answer for what they had done

The Nuremburg Trials have not been universally praised – to some, the tribunals were a blown up case of victor's justice

When the Allies sought justice against the most prominent members of the Nazi regime in the wake of World War II, there could only be one venue – Nuremberg. This Bavarian city had been a Nazi stronghold, and the location of almost-annual Nazi Party rallies throughout the 1920s and 1930s.

It was here, in 1935 – two years after Hitler assumed total power over the Reichstag – that the Nazis announced the anti-Semitic Nuremberg Laws, signalling the start of nationwide Jewish persecution. They removed German citizenship from Jews, and forbade marriage or sexual relations between Jews and “citizens of German or kindred blood”.


Post-war, Nuremberg was a symbolic choice. The military tribunals to come would be in the aptly named Palace of Justice, one of the few places that had escaped bombing.

Judges and prosecutors from the UK, the US, France and the Soviet Union presided over the hearings, with the first – involving some of the most important and notorious Nazi leaders – taking place between November 1945 and October 1946. They were indicted on four counts: conspiracy to commit crimes alleged in other courts, crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The sentences were read out on 1 October 1946. Twelve would hang, including foreign affairs minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and German Armed Forces chief of operations Alfred Jodl. There was little emotion shown in the court, with Hitler's deputy Rudolf Hess refusing to wear his headphones to hear the verdict.

In the end, only ten were sent to the gallows – Luftwaffe chief Herman Göring committed suicide the night before his execution, while Martin Bormann – head of the Party Chancellery, who had been tried in absentia – was discovered to have already died.

Another 12 were indicted in the same trial. Seven of those were imprisoned, among them Hess, a decision seen as controversial by many. Three were completely acquitted – however, two of those, Franz von Papen and Hans Fritzsche, were both later found guilty by a German court and sent to prison. No decision was reached in the cases of Robert Ley, who was indicted but committed suicide less than a month before proceedings began, and Gustav Krupp, who was deemed medically unfit.

More Nazis were put on trial over the next few years, among them racial purity judges and doctors involved in mass involuntary euthanasia. 



Hess (right) was arrested after flying to Britain alone to try and negotiate a secret peace in 1941

THIS MONTH IN... 1066

Anniversaries that have made history

WILLIAM OF NORMANDY IS CROWNED ON CHRISTMAS DAY

The conqueror officially became King of England two months after defeating Harold Godwinson, and it was a ceremony to remember

At the bitter Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, overcame the last Anglo-Saxon King of England, Harold Godwinson. He emerged as victor to claim the throne he had been promised by Edward the Confessor. After quashing those who supported his last viable rival – Edgar Ætheling, Edward's great nephew – William made for London, to solidify his control of England.

He was crowned in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day, although this wasn't the joyous affair that coronations often are. The atmosphere was tense, with William's Norman soldiers surrounded by Englishmen who were yet to warm to their new monarch. To symbolise William's Norman heritage and promote unity, both Saxon and Norman rites were used during the ceremony, with the bishops speaking English as well as French.


The crowd was inevitably asked if they accepted William as their new king. Cheers of affirmation rang out through the abbey, but William's guards outside mistook the noise for an assassination attempt. They began setting fire to buildings around them and riots broke out. The terrified spectators rushed out of the church, leaving William and the clergy to complete the coronation alone.

To ensure he could defend himself against his enemies, William ordered a castle be built in London almost immediately. This structure, quickly erected and built of timber, was the



ABOVE: The Bayeux Tapestry not only tells us about the Battle of Hastings, but also the politics surrounding it

RIGHT: William's formidable keep only became known as the White Tower during the reign of Henry III

beginnings of the Tower of London. In 1078, work began on a stone replacement, the modern-day White Tower. Castle building would be one of the legacies of William's reign, with around 500 raised across England and Wales by his death in 1087. 





William was the second King of England crowned in 1066: Harold had sat in the same chair in January

**“I have taken
England with
both my hands”**

William the Conqueror (allegedly), after falling into the sand when he landed at East Sussex in September 1066

TIME CAPSULE 1911

Snapshots of the world from one year in the past

MACHU PICCHU IS DISCOVERED

The Inca citadel of Machu Picchu has sat in the mountains of Peru for centuries, but it didn't become famous as a significant archaeological site until the early 20th century. In 1911, Hiram Bingham - a lecturer in Latin American history at Yale University - travelled to Peru in search of Vilcabamba, the last Incan stronghold against Spanish rule, which fell in the late 16th century. It was during this trip that a local guide brought Bingham to Machu Picchu, where he found himself in awe of the well-preserved stonework and temples. It took a few years before his claim that Machu Picchu was Vilcabamba was disproved.

Bingham actually did find the real Vilcabamba, but didn't realise what it was

Machu Picchu was built around 1450, but abandoned during the Spanish Conquest, after which it was forgotten



THE NAKHLA METEORITE FALLS IN EGYPT

On the morning of the 28 June 1911, residents of the small Egyptian village of El-Nakhla El-Bahariya noticed a trail of smoke, followed by a rain of rocks that fell out of the sky. A local legend in the village says that one of the rocks fell on a dog, turning it to ash in seconds. Egypt hadn't seen anything like this before – it would be the first meteorite recorded in the country.

At the time, experts couldn't tell much about the meteorite except that it was different from any observed before. It wasn't until 1983 that the Nakhla meteorite, as it was named, was recognised as being from Mars. Water-soluble ions have been detected in the meteorite – adding to the body of evidence that Mars once had oceans like those on Earth.

AMUNDSEN REACHES THE SOUTH POLE

Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen was born into a maritime family, so it's little wonder that he quit university for a life at sea. In 1906, he became the first person to successfully lead an expedition through the Northwest Passage. It was his achievement in December 1911, however, that made him a hero of polar exploration. He had intended to reach the North Pole but, after hearing this had already been achieved, set his sights on the South Pole instead. With four companions and 52 dogs, Amundsen's team raced across the ice – becoming, after two months, the first expedition to reach the pole.



ALSO IN 1911...

22 JUNE

George V is crowned at Westminster Abbey. His reign would see the fall of Europe's greatest empires as well as the devastation of World War I.

1 JULY

Germany sends a gunboat to the Moroccan port of Agadir, challenging France's rights over the country and triggering a diplomatic crisis.

29 AUGUST

Ishi, the last known member of the Yahi people, emerges out of the Californian wilderness. Aged around 50 when he appeared, he lived until 1916 – spending his final years being studied by (and living at) the University of California, Berkeley.

4 OCTOBER

Earls Court becomes the first London Underground station to have an escalator fitted. A one-legged man was paid to be the first to use it, to demonstrate its safety.

3 NOVEMBER

In Detroit, the Chevrolet Motor Company enters the automobile industry to compete with Ford.

CENSUS of ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.



SCHEDULE.

Prepared pursuant to the Census (Great Britain) Act, 1910.

This space to be filled up by the Enumerator.

Number of Registration District 5
Number of Registration Sub-District 3
Number of Enumeration District 24

Name of Head of Family or Separate Occupier. } Miss E. C. Davison
found hiding in

Postal Address Crypt 9
Westminster Hall
WESTMINSTER

NOTICE.

This Schedule must be filled up and signed by, or on behalf of, the Head of the Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of the dwelling (house, tenement or apartment).

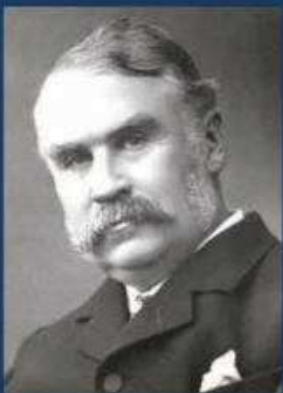
EMILY DAVISON HIDES IN WESTMINSTER

The census is a useful tool for family historians tracing their ancestors, but it can also give a glimpse of people's political motives. Suffragette Emily Davison decided to take a stand with the 1911 census. As a protest against the government, she hid herself in a cupboard in the Palace of Westminster overnight, eventually being found by a cleaner. She was included in the census as residing in the House of Commons – hoping to highlight that she had claim to the same political rights as men.



DIED: 29 MAY WS GILBERT

Dramatist Sir William Schwenck Gilbert, along with composer Arthur Sullivan, created some of the most popular comic operas of the Victorian era, including the *The Pirates of Penzance* and *The Mikado*. He suffered a heart attack while trying to save someone from drowning.



BORN: 6 FEBRUARY RONALD REAGAN

US President Ronald Reagan's tenure saw the tail end of the Cold War, as well as his call for the Berlin Wall to come down. Though a Republican president, Reagan started out as a Democrat Hollywood star. At 69, he was the oldest president-elect when he first took the oath of office, until Donald Trump in 2017.



GRAPHIC HISTORY

LONDON'S THEATRELAND

All the world's a stage, but rarely has that been realised more vividly than in the West End

London's Theatreland is one of those places where dreams are born – and made. Few have embodied that more than Restoration-era celebrity Nell Gwyn, whose rag-to-riches story saw her morph from penniless orange seller in the aisles to star of the stage and then mistress to the King of England, the flamboyant Charles II – then lose it all, only to be rescued from poverty by the benefice of the freshly crowned James VII and II.

Theatre took off in London in the Elizabethan era and – aside from an interregnum-enforced interval – has been a mainstay of the city ever since. There are now more than 40 venues in the vicinity, making Theatreland one of the densest clusters of playhouses anywhere in the world. Each night, they stage tragedies, comedies, musicals and more for cheering crowds, with no signs of a final curtain any time soon.

Among the West End's more unexpected playwrights was Italian dictator and overt fascist Benito Mussolini, who wrote a play about his hero Napoleon. It closed after only 32 performances in 1932.

2010 saw NASA use hit song 'Defying Gravity' from *Wicked* as an astronaut wake-up call during one of its missions

London theatre audiences topped 15 million in 2017, the highest since record collecting began in 1986.

THE MOUSETRAP

Agatha Christie's murder mystery is the longest-running production in the world. It opened on 25 November 1952.

The earliest mention of Shakespeare's works being staged in London is from 1592 – in the form of an insult that he was not a true playwright

KEY MOMENTS IN THEATRE HISTORY

1567

The first venue built with the express purpose of staging plays opens in Shoreditch – and named The Theatre.

1598-99

The Theatre is dismantled, transported to Southwark, rebuilt and given a new name – The Globe. It burns down in 1613, is rebuilt anew in 1614, and shuttered in 1642.

1642

Ever the Puritan, Oliver Cromwell bans stage plays. The law remains in effect until the Restoration.

1660

Charles II grants two theatre companies a duopoly on the staging of serious plays – the rest are limited to comedy and panto. Theatres get around this by putting on melodramas instead.

THEATRE Q&A

WHY ARE ACTORS CALLED THESPIANS?

It comes from Thespis of Icaria, who lived in sixth-century-BC Greece. He is believed to be the first person to play a part other than himself on stage – instead providing commentary.

WHY IS MACBETH THE ‘SCOTTISH PLAY’?

Superstition: to utter the name within a theatre is to court disaster. Instances of ill-fortune attributed to breaking the ‘rule’ include deaths from faulty props, collapsing sets, fires and audience injuries.

WHY DO WE SAY “BREAK A LEG”?

Theories include that ‘break’ means ‘bend’ (as in, to take a bow) or that it alludes to the Elizabethan practice of stamping chairs instead of clapping, in which case you’d like to see some broken furniture.

THE INTIMATE REVUE

This 1930 play had the shortest run in West End history, closing after the first night, during which several scenes were cut – meaning it lasted less than a full performance.

HARRY POTTER AND THE CURSED CHILD

The magical marvel is the most awarded play – it’s scooped nine Olivier Awards.

SHAFTESBURY AVENUE
CITY OF WESTMINSTER

The Theatre Royal Drury Lane (home to the Man in Grey) is considered one of the most ghost-ridden playhouses in the world

It takes two hours to apply the Phantom’s makeup for each showing of *The Phantom of the Opera*

ELIZABETH I VS RICHARD II

“I am Richard II, know ye not that?” quipped Elizabeth I seven months after having her one-time favourite Robert Devereux executed for treason. In 1601, the day before Devereux launched a doomed coup d’etat, his followers paid for Shakespeare’s *Richard II* to be played at The Globe. This was no coincidence: the tale of a childless monarch late in life being deposed was supposed to kindle popular support for his rebellion. It didn’t work.

1662

Charles II issues a decree that allows women to tread the boards; up this point, all female roles had been played by men.

1737

In a bid to curb free speech in the theatre, which might damage the government, the 1737 Licensing Act gives the Lord Chamberlain power to censor plays. It remains in effect until 1968.

1997

A modern reconstruction of The Globe opens on the South Bank. It remains the only building in London permitted to have a thatched roof.

HISTORY

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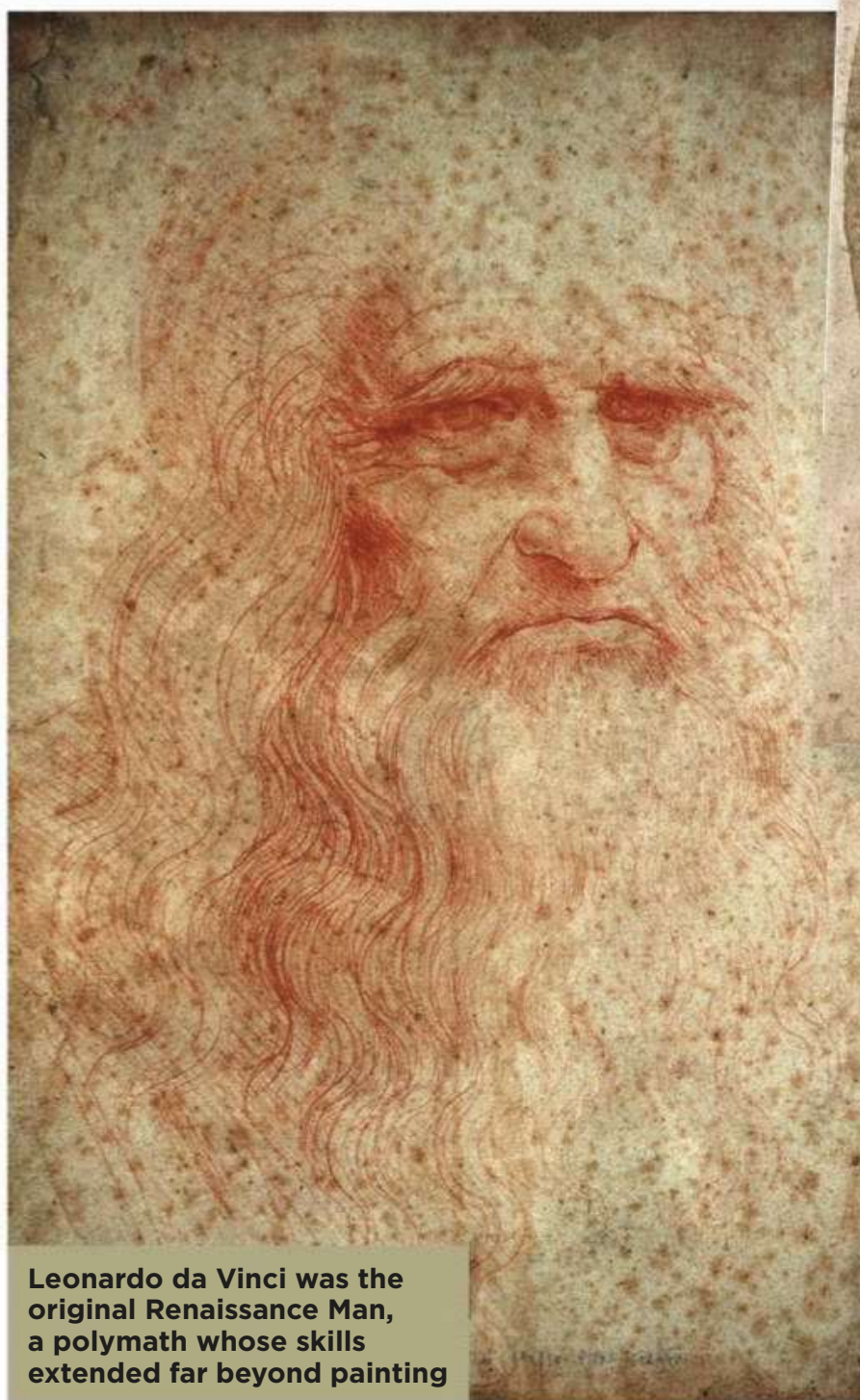


HISTORY
REVEALED Bringing the past to life

DA VINCI'S GREATEST MYSTERY

She has been stolen, vandalised, adored and imitated. But who is the Mona Lisa – and what can she tell us about the man who painted her? **Lottie Goldfinch** brushes up on the theories





Leonardo da Vinci was the original Renaissance Man, a polymath whose skills extended far beyond painting



ABOVE: A skilled cartographer, da Vinci created this map of Imola, the stronghold of Cesare Borgia



LEFT: 'La Tavola Doria', a sketch from an unknown artist of the central portion of da Vinci's unfinished 'Battle of Anghiari'

Few works of art have intrigued and puzzled as much as the Mona Lisa, a painting that has been described as “the best known, the most visited, the most written about, the most sung about, the most parodied work of art in the world”. Big words for such a small painting (the piece is just 77cm tall and 53cm wide), yet Leonardo da Vinci's half-length portrait of a mysterious gentlewoman with an enigmatic smile has intrigued and puzzled the art world since its creation more than 500 years ago.

She has hung in the Louvre, Paris, for more than two centuries, escaping the Nazi art looting of World War II as well as a daring theft, and finally achieved a wall (although not yet a room) of her own in 2005. Today, she smiles down at an average 1,500 visitors an hour, many of whom exclaim loudly at the painting's small size but jostle to pose for a photo next to the famous image – a box to be ticked on tourist itineraries in Paris.

“Da Vinci is thought to have begun the Mona Lisa in Florence in 1503”

Leonardo da Vinci is generally thought to have begun painting the Mona Lisa (also known as 'La Gioconda') in Florence in 1503, although the exact date is unknown. In 1502, the artist had entered the service of Cesare Borgia, Duke of Valentinois and the illegitimate son of Pope Alexander VI, taking on the role of military architect and engineer.

The pair spent several months travelling throughout Italy as part of the Duke's campaign to conquer the Romagna, a sprawling and lawless region north of Rome. Da Vinci was given a free pass to inspect fortifications and construction activity across the Duke's domain, sketching city plans and marching alongside his army. But

in 1503, da Vinci – then aged 51 – returned to Florence. There he took on several commissions, including the now lost 'Battle of Anghiari', created for the great hall of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence – and the painting we now know as the Mona Lisa.

WOMAN OF MYSTERY

Theories as to the identity of the woman depicted are many. They range from da Vinci's own mother – he was born to an orphan named Caterina di Meo Lippi, who had an affair with his father, lawyer Ser Piero da Vinci – to a mistress of Giuliano de' Medici, ruler of the Republic of Florence from 1512-16. Other proposed sitters include Princess Isabella of Naples, a Spanish noblewoman named Costanza d'Avalos and an unnamed courtesan.

One particularly controversial theory is that the Mona Lisa is, in fact, a portrait of da Vinci himself, painted in the guise of a woman. In 1986, American artist and computer technician Lillian Schwartz used image processing and pattern recognition to juxtapose a red

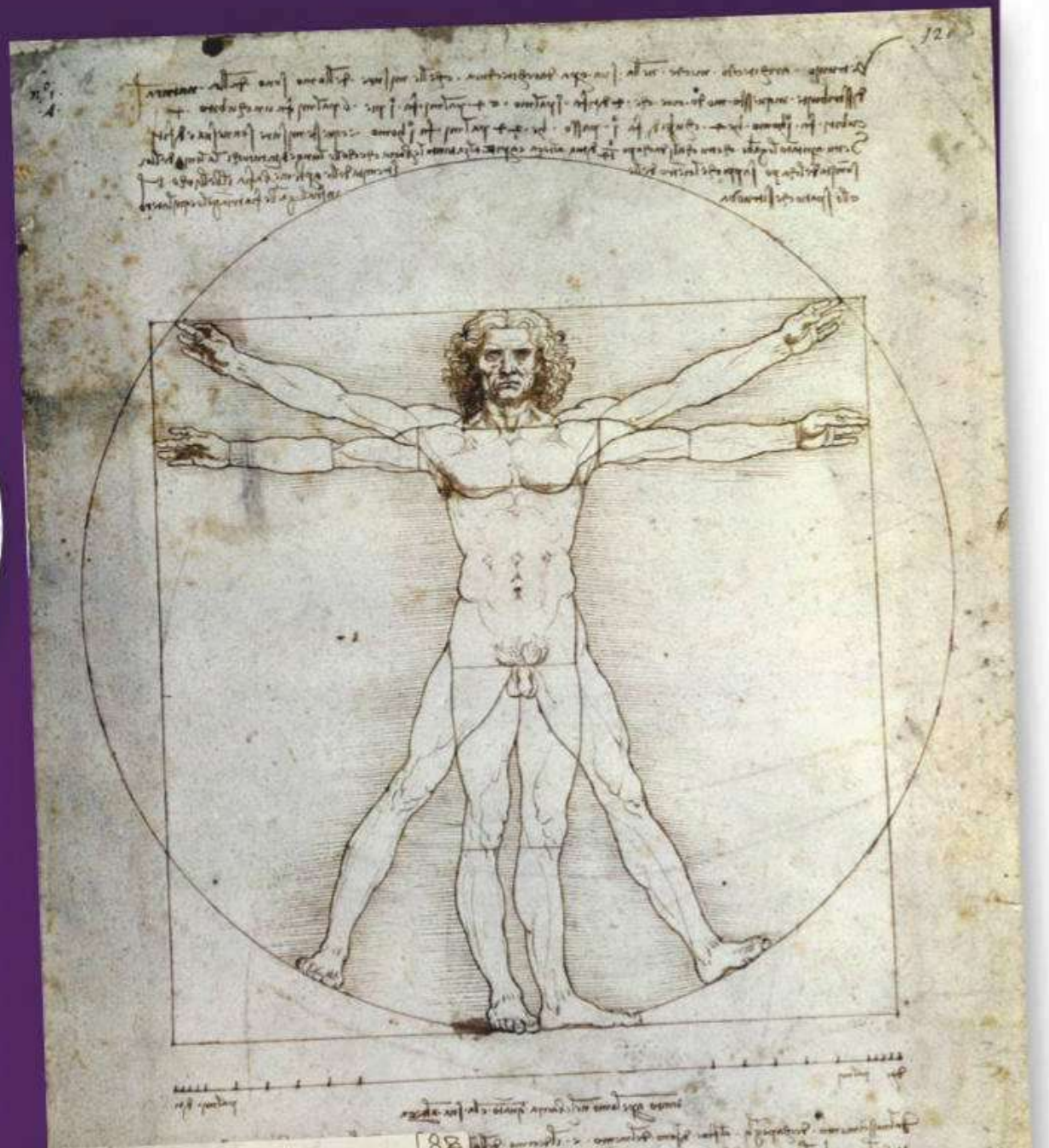


LEONARDO'S LIFE

Renowned as one of the world's greatest Renaissance minds, Leonardo da Vinci was a sculptor, engineer and scientist as well as an artist. Born in 1452 in Florence, he began his career as an apprentice to Andrea del Verrocchio, from whom he learned the discipline of painting. Accepted into the painter's guild in 1472, da Vinci developed an interest in mechanics, creating technical sketches of weaponry.

By the age of 30, da Vinci was working for Duke Ludovico Sforza in Milan as his painter and engineer. He would spend 17 years in the city, advising on everything from hydraulics to the city's layout. It was here that he created one of his most famous works for the Santa Maria delle Grazie - 'The Last Supper'.

As well as machines, da Vinci was fascinated with the human body - creating his anatomical masterpiece 'Vitruvian Man' in 1490. His work attracted the attention of Francis I of France, and he spent the last years of his life as an honoured guest with the title 'First painter, architect, and engineer to the King'.



chalk self-portrait of da Vinci from 1518 (when he was in his 60s) with the face of the Mona Lisa. Schwartz claimed that the eyes, hairline, cheeks and nose were identical.

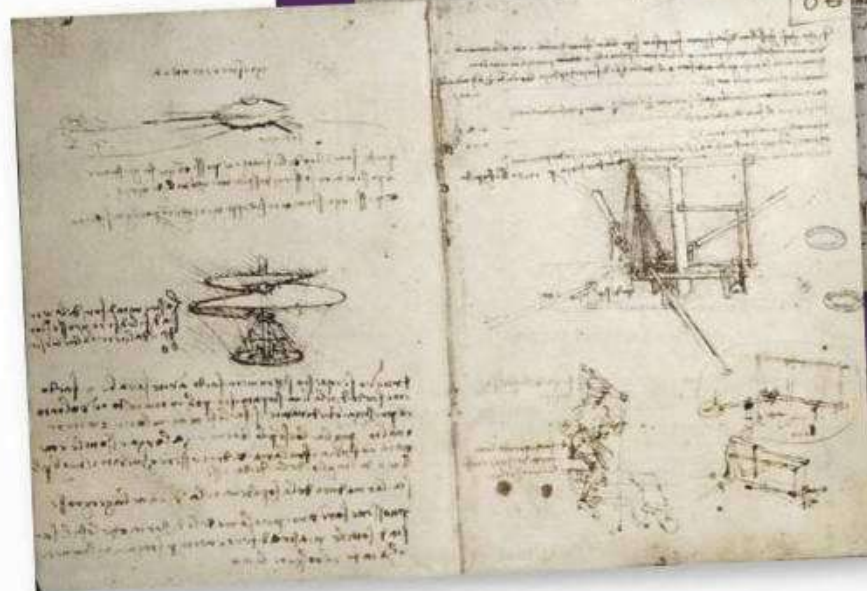
Despite being widely dismissed by most art historians, the self-portrait theory hung around. In 2010, a team of scientists and art historians from Italy's National Committee for Cultural Heritage campaigned for permission to exhume da Vinci's presumed remains in order to compare the shape and features of the skull with that of the Mona Lisa.

Research is ongoing, with DNA and carbon dating confirmation needed first, to prove that the artist's remains are where we think they are. They were supposedly moved after the French Revolution, from the chapel of Saint-Florentin at the Chateau d'Amboise in the Loire Valley to the castle's chapel of Saint-Hubert; currently, a plaque placed above the grave warns that it is only the 'presumed' location of da Vinci's body.

The most likely explanation as to the name of the woman pictured was made

ABOVE: **Suspected bust of Isabella of Naples, who was part of Aragon's royal family**

TOP: **Is the smiling lady actually a man? Lillian Schwartz compares Mona Lisa with an aged da Vinci**



ABOVE: The 'Vitruvian Man' outlines the ideal proportions of the body
LEFT: Da Vinci dreamed of human flight throughout his life

THE MONA LISA HEIST

In 1911, the Mona Lisa shot to global stardom when she became the victim of one of the most daring art heists in history. Overnight, the painting seemingly disappeared into thin air – and the police were baffled. Modernist enemies of traditional art were suspected of the crime, with the finger of blame pointed at avant-garde poet and playwright Guillaume Apollinaire (who was arrested and then released) as well as Pablo Picasso.

For two years the whereabouts of the painting remained a mystery. Then in November 1913, the thief – a petty criminal named Vincenzo Peruggia – contacted a Florentine art dealer and offered to bring him the painting for a reward of 500,000 lire.

Peruggia had moved to Paris in 1908 and had worked at the Louvre for some time. Dressed in a white smock worn by Louvre employees, he had hidden inside the gallery until it closed for the night. He then removed the painting from its frame and strolled out with it hidden under his smock when the museum opened as usual the following morning.

The theft was genius in its simplicity – Peruggia, in his regulation smock, had attracted no notice and was out of the area by the time the theft was realised. His reason for the theft? Peruggia believed that the painting had been stolen from Florence by Napoleon and that he was simply returning it to its true home in Italy.

He was arrested, but served just eight months in prison thanks to a sympathetic Italian tribunal and a psychiatrist who testified that he was “intellectually deficient”. Much rejoicing accompanied Mona Lisa’s return to Paris, while Peruggia became something of a hero to the Italian people, receiving love letters and cakes from female fans whilst in prison.



The Mona Lisa was returned to the Louvre in 1914 (above), after two years missing. For most of that time, it hung in the apartment of the thief, Vincenzo Peruggia (left)



Silvano Vinceti during the opening of the del Giocondo family crypt – he hoped to recover DNA from Lisa Gherardini’s sons



Work to identify Lisa Gherardini’s remains at the Convent of St Ursula in Florence began in 2012

in 1550, in Giorgio Vasari’s book *The Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors and Architects*. In it Vasari states that “Leonardo undertook to execute, for Francesco del Giocondo, the portrait of Mona Lisa his wife.”

The del Giocondo theory was supported by the discovery, in 2005, of a 1477 edition of Cicero’s *Letters to his Friends*, within which was a juicy handwritten note in a margin. Dated October 1503, the note was from Agostino Vespucci, a secretary and assistant to Niccolò Machiavelli, Second Chancellor of the Signoria of Florence. It mentions the ‘Battle of Anghiari’ commission and also refers to the fact that da Vinci was working on a portrait of Lisa del Giocondo at the time of writing.

Despite this, new theories still abound. In 2016, Silvano Vinceti, head of the National Committee for Cultural Heritage, proposed that the androgynous style of the Mona Lisa could indicate that she was not only based on Lisa del Giocondo, but also on da Vinci’s male apprentice and possible lover Gian Giacomo Caprotti – known as Salai (Little Devil).

The Mona Lisa’s forehead, nose and smile, claims Vinceti, are strikingly

DID YOU KNOW?

When the painting went on tour in the 1960s, it was given an insurance valuation of \$100 million.



Was Salai the model for the Mona Lisa? That 'Mona Lisa' is an anagram of 'Mon Salai' has fuelled speculation

similar to other paintings by da Vinci, for which Salai is known to have been used as a model, including portraits of St John the Baptist and St Anne, and a drawing known as 'The Incarnate Angel'.

But, as the contemporary evidence seems to suggest, the Mona Lisa is a portrait of Lisa del Giocondo. So who was this obscure Florentine noblewoman?

COMMISSION CONFUSION

Born in 1479, Lisa was a member of the Gherardini family of Florence and Tuscany who, in 1495, aged just 15, became the second wife of wealthy Florentine cloth and silk merchant Francesco del Giocondo, a man nearly twice her age. Lisa went on to bear him six children – four of whom survived childhood – and was stepmother to her husband's son by his first wife, just a year old when his mother died.

Quite why da Vinci agreed to accept a private commission for a relatively

obscure merchant is unclear. He was, by then, an accomplished artist who had created works of art for the likes of Ludovico il Moro, the Duke of Milan; presented designs for the dome of Milan Cathedral; and completed his famous 'The Last Supper' for the monastery of Santa Maria delle Grazie.

Some historians have proposed that in early 1503, when he is believed to have started the painting, da Vinci had no source of income, so may have been forced to take on a private commission. It also seems his father knew Francesco before the commission was made, and that the men even socialised together.

Little is known as to why Francesco del Giocondo might have commissioned a portrait of his wife. It may have been to commemorate the fact that, in April 1503, the couple had moved out of shared accommodation and into a house of their own. Another reason may have

“Quite why da Vinci accepted the commission is unclear”



'The Last Supper' imagines how each of the apostles reacted at the moment Jesus announced that one of them would betray him

GETTY X4, REX/SHUTTERSTOCK X2

MONA LISA



THE PAINTING TODAY

VARNISH COLOUR REMOVED

SPECULAR



Pascal Cotte is as much the engineer as da Vinci - he invented the special camera he used to examine the painting



TOP: Multispectral analysis revealed the original tones of the Mona Lisa before the varnish yellowed and the paint darkened

ABOVE: Detail of the bridge over the Mona Lisa's left shoulder, where some have said they can make out the number '72'



REFLECTION REMOVED

VARNISH OPACITY REMOVED

TRUE PIGMENT COLOUR



“Her enigmatic smile was put down to disability caused by muscle weakness”

details of her gauze dress, of a style thought to have been worn by early 16th-century Italian women during pregnancy or just after giving birth. The Mona Lisa pregnancy theory was also suggested in 1959, when British doctor Kenneth D Keele claimed the sitter’s “puffy neck”, was due to an enlarged thyroid gland, a condition he believed indicated that she may have been pregnant when the painting was made.

More recently, another doctor asserted that Mona Lisa suffered from thyroid problems. Dr Mandeep Mehra, medical director of the Heart & Vascular Centre at Brigham and Women’s Hospital in Boston, claimed in September 2018 that the painting’s subject demonstrates classic signs of hypothyroidism: hair loss, swollen hands, yellowed skin and a possible

goitre (or lump) in the neck. Her enigmatic smile, meanwhile, was put down to a possible disability caused by muscle weakness.

Mehra’s theories are not the first time that Mona Lisa’s health has been placed under the microscope. Her expression has also been attributed to high cholesterol – allegedly demonstrated by signs of a build-up of fatty acids around her eyes. The Italian scientist behind the claim, Vito Franco of the University of Palermo, believes he has detected subcutaneous accumulation of cholesterol in the hollow of her left eye, and a fatty tissue tumour.

Healthy or not, whatever the sitter’s identity and the reasons behind the Mona Lisa’s commission, the painting never ended up on the walls of the del Giocondo family home. After only a few months, da Vinci was forced to halt work on the piece when he was called upon to start the ‘Battle of Anghiari’, in late 1503.

Da Vinci probably worked on the Mona Lisa off and on over the next few years; he is commonly believed to have completed it around 1506. But infrared examination of a restored copy of the Mona Lisa – painted in parallel with the original – revealed that the depictions

DID YOU KNOW?

Her missing eyebrows are not intentional – digital scans of the painting revealed that they have simply faded over time.

been the birth of the couple’s fifth child (and second son), Andrea, in December 1502.

SECRETS OF THE SMILE

The painting itself gives us little in the way of clues as to the story behind it. The dark, transparent gauze veil that covers her hair has often been interpreted as a sign of mourning, but was in fact an item of clothing commonly worn as a mark of virtue.

A three-dimensional scan completed in 2006, which used laser and infrared scans ten times finer than a human hair, was able to penetrate the dark, centuries-old paint and varnish to reveal



Salai is thought to have been a muse for both of these paintings, 'The Virgin and Child with St Anne' and 'St John the Baptist'

DID YOU KNOW?

In 1852, an artist named Luc Maspero threw himself from the fourth floor of a Parisian hotel over the Mona Lisa. His suicide note read: "For years I have grappled desperately with her smile. I prefer to die."

of rock formations in the background of the piece were actually based on a drawing made by da Vinci some time between 1510 and 1515. Further study of the original identified some of these same rock formations.

This means that the actual date of the Mona Lisa's completion could be as late as 1519, the year the great painter died. The evidence convinced many art historians and, in 2012, the Louvre itself made the bold decision to change the official dates associated with the Mona Lisa from 1503-06 to 1503-19.

SEEING DOUBLE

As with much of the Mona Lisa's history, what happened to the painting after da Vinci's death continues to divide academic opinion. In 1516, da Vinci moved to France, beginning work at the Château du Clos Lucé in Amboise at the invitation of the King of France, Francis I. Da Vinci is said to have arrived with three of his paintings: 'St Anne', 'St John the Baptist' and the Mona Lisa.

An inventory of his possessions at his death in 1525 indicates that da Vinci's

"The Mona Lisa's completion could be as late as 1519, the year da Vinci died"

apprentice Salai was in possession of the Mona Lisa. But a royal receipt from 1518 contradicts Salai's ownership, detailing a transaction apparently facilitated by Salai, in which the Mona Lisa enters the French royal collection. Astonishingly, the two conflicting pieces of information could indicate that da Vinci created not one, but two Mona Lisas during his lifetime.

The first is thought to have been painted in 1503-06 using Lisa del Giocondo as a model, and was most likely left unfinished. A second Mona Lisa, which probably used the earlier version as a model, is now thought to have been started by da Vinci in around 1513. It is this version that we are now so familiar with today.

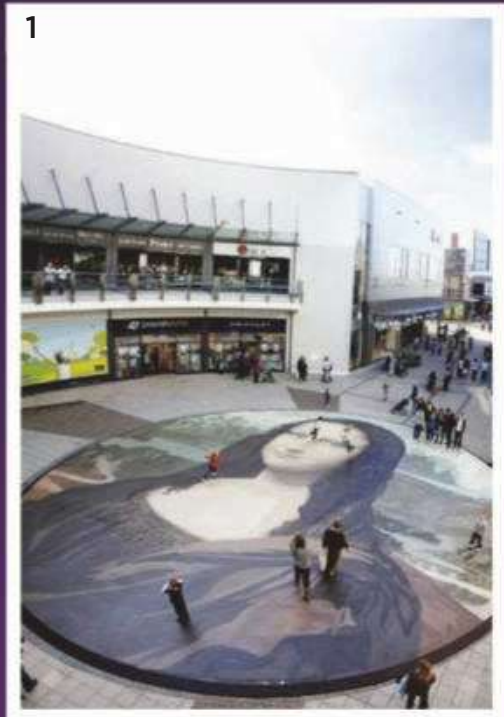
If this is indeed the case, what happened to the first Mona Lisa? According to the Mona Lisa Foundation, the original was acquired in Italy by an English nobleman named James Thomas Benedictus Marwood, who brought it back to his manor in Somerset in the 1770s. There it remained until 1913, when it was rediscovered by art historian and curator Hugh Blaker, and brought to his studio in Isleworth, London.

The painting, widely known as the 'Isleworth Mona Lisa' or the 'Earlier Mona Lisa', also depicts a dark-haired woman with enigmatic smile – a younger version of her Louvre counterpart. Its inferior background, however, has led many to propose that da Vinci – if he did paint it – had another artist work on the piece alongside him.

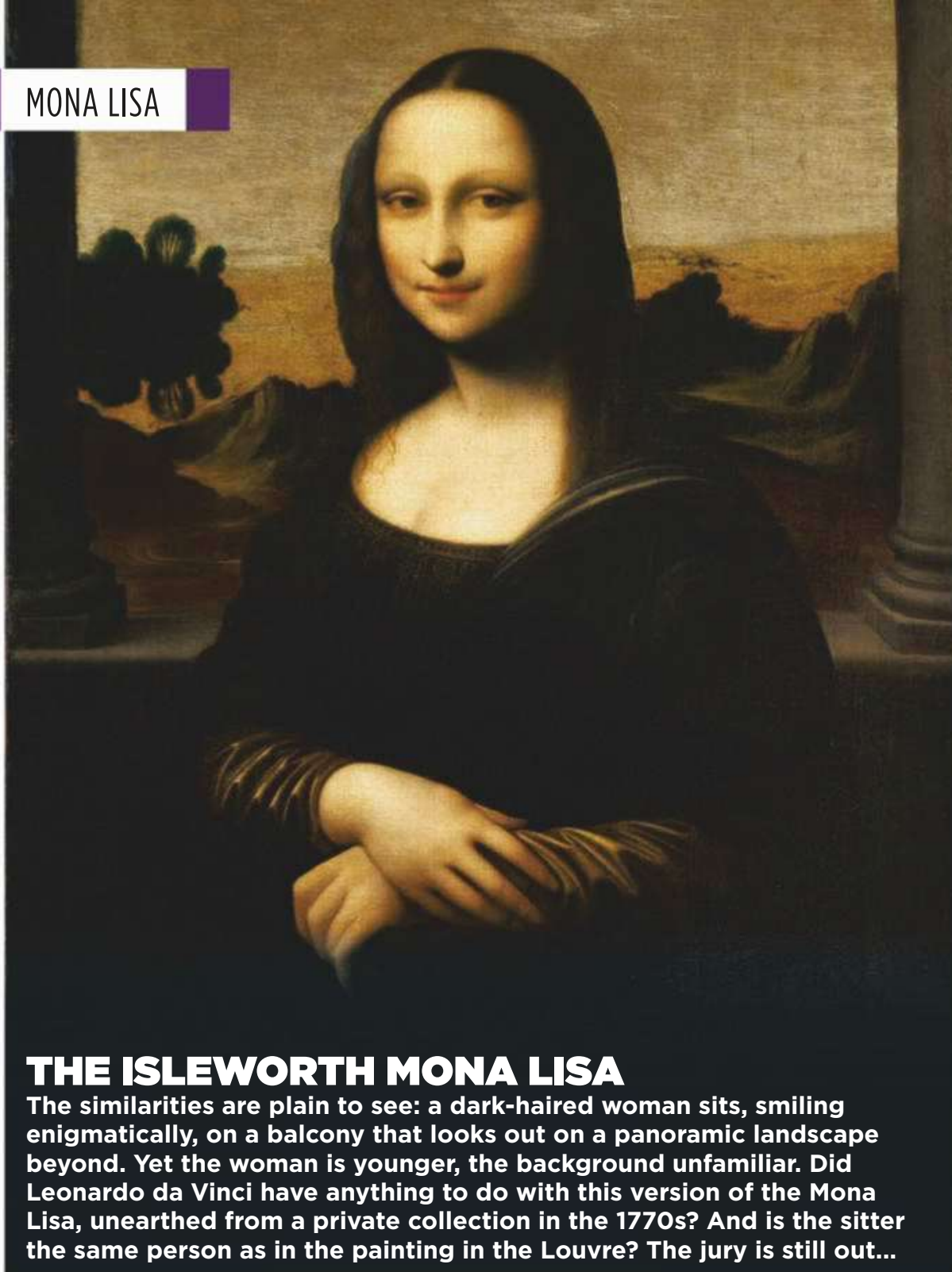
To complicate matters further, a French scientist – who used multispectral scanning to penetrate the paint in 2015 – revealed that beneath the later Mona Lisa are as many as three different paintings. These are believed to include

INTERPRETING AN ICON

It's one of the most famous paintings in the world, so it's little surprise that others have taken to reimagining the Mona Lisa anew. These are among the most eye-catching



1. Blown up to 50 times the size of the original at a shopping centre in Wrexham
2. Rendered in raw bacon
3. A Salvador Dali-inspired montage by Phillipe Halsman
4. Assembled from more than 150 slices of toast
5. Miniature so small it fits in an eye of the original
6. The Mona Lisa waves as she is stolen from the Louvre
7. In Lego
8. Pixellated street art in Paris
9. As a 6,239-point dot-to-dot drawing
10. With a vibrant paint job, also in Paris
11. As a fashion icon, on a Louis Vuitton bag



THE ISLEWORTH MONA LISA

The similarities are plain to see: a dark-haired woman sits, smiling enigmatically, on a balcony that looks out on a panoramic landscape beyond. Yet the woman is younger, the background unfamiliar. Did Leonardo da Vinci have anything to do with this version of the Mona Lisa, unearthed from a private collection in the 1770s? And is the sitter the same person as in the painting in the Louvre? The jury is still out...

an early study of a head, a portrait of a woman wearing a headdress of pearls and what could be the original portrait of Lisa Gherardini.

A DA VINCI CODE?

Hard facts seem to be few and far between when considering the Mona Lisa. But she wasn't always the world's most famous painting. Early commentators praised the artwork for its realism, yet it wasn't until the 19th century that it started gaining the mass recognition it now enjoys.

Until 1804, when the Mona Lisa went on public show in the Louvre, few people even knew of her existence. For some 200 years after da Vinci's death, it had been kept relatively hidden, travelling between the palaces of Fontainebleau, the Louvre and Versailles with a string of French kings.

Napoleon, who seized France's magnificent collection of art on behalf of the French people, described the Mona Lisa as the "Sphinx of the Occident" (the West). He was so enamoured with the painting that rather than putting it on public display at the opening of the Louvre in 1793,

he hung the artwork in the bedroom of his Tuileries Palace suite. But in 1804, the painting finally moved into the Louvre, where it has remained for much of the past 200 years.

Nineteenth-century visitors who were captivated by the enigma of her smile raved about her beauty. She is a "sphinx of beauty who smiles so mysteriously", declared the French poet and novelist Théophile Gautier in 1859, while Walter Pater's essay of 1869 described her as "older than the rocks among which she sits; like the vampire, she has been dead many times, and learned the secrets of the grave".

Her mysterious smile may have inspired countless writers and artists, but the Mona Lisa had bigger secrets waiting to be discovered. Technological advances in the 21st century have meant that experts have been able to study the Mona Lisa in minute detail – in some cases going beyond the very paint that created her. Magnification of her eyes has revealed tiny letters hidden in her dark pupils: the right eye appears to have the letters LV while her left eye has the letters CE or B.

UNDER ATTACK

Not everyone has been a fan of the Mona Lisa, and the painting has suffered several attacks during its lifetime. In 1956, acid was thrown over the lower half of the painting while it was on display at a museum in Montauban in France and, later that year, someone threw a rock at it, causing the loss of a speck of pigment near the sitter's left elbow.

In 1974, whilst on show at the Tokyo National Museum, a disabled woman attempted to spray the painting with red paint in protest against the venue's lack of disabled access. More recently, in 2009, a Russian woman angered at being denied French citizenship bought a porcelain mug from the Louvre gift shop and hurled it at the masterpiece. Thankfully, the Mona Lisa has been protected by glass since 1960, and in 2005 was placed in a 1.52-inch, bulletproof case.



DID YOU KNOW?
NASA beamed an image of the Mona Lisa into space in 2013, as a way of testing its laser communication systems.

Beneath the three-arched bridge that stands behind her left shoulder, the number 72 can be made out. One theory is that the numbers refer to 1472, the year in which a devastating flood destroyed a bridge in the village of Bobbio in northern Italy. If this is true, the Mona Lisa's landscape may not have been an idealised image painted from da Vinci's imagination, but a specific location.

The mystery of the Mona Lisa only seems to deepen with every investigation and examination, and questions that have been raised since her creation more than 500 years ago show no signs of being answered. For now, it seems, we must content ourselves with theories and speculation until she sees fit to give up her many secrets. 🕒



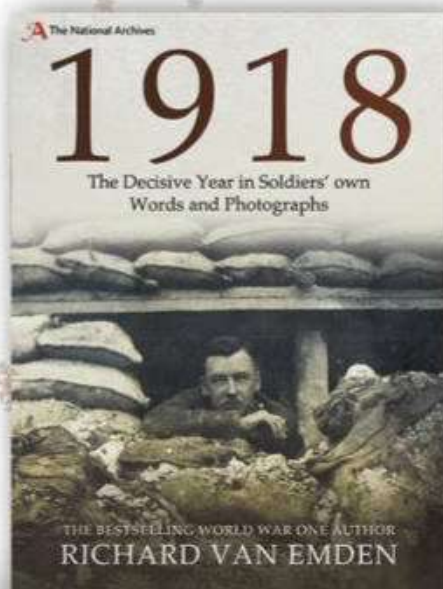
WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Is the Mona Lisa da Vinci's most important work – or does that accolade belong elsewhere?

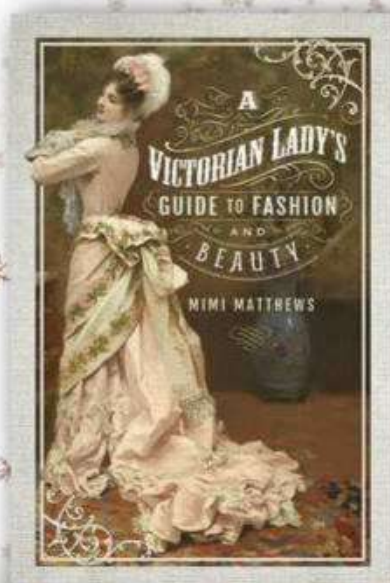
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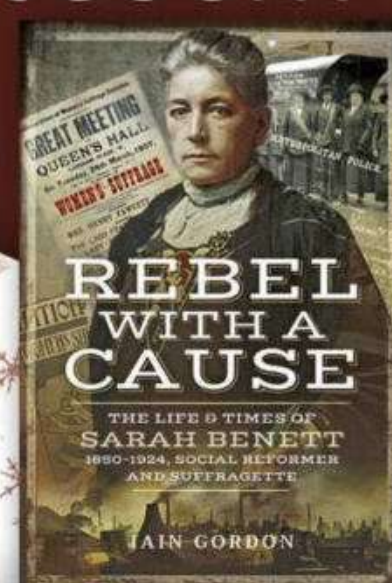
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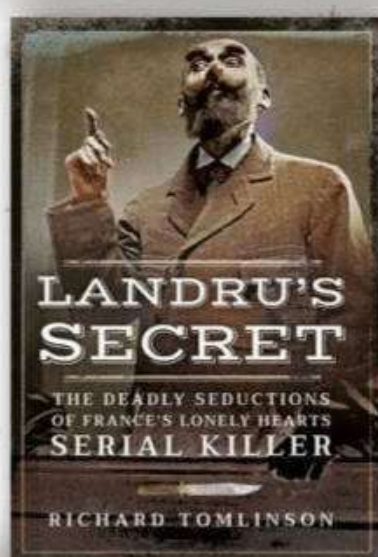
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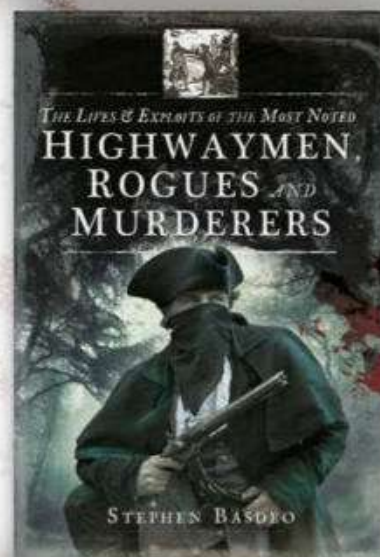
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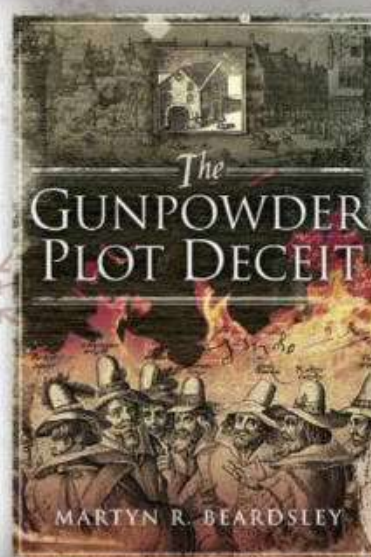
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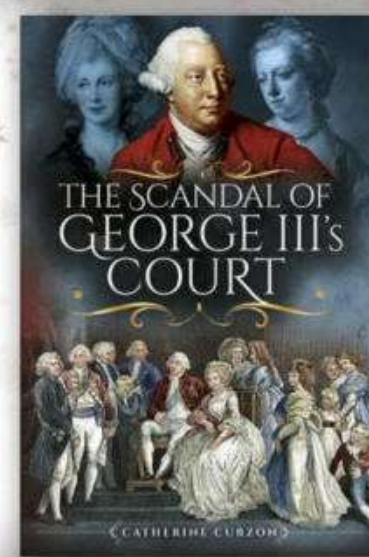
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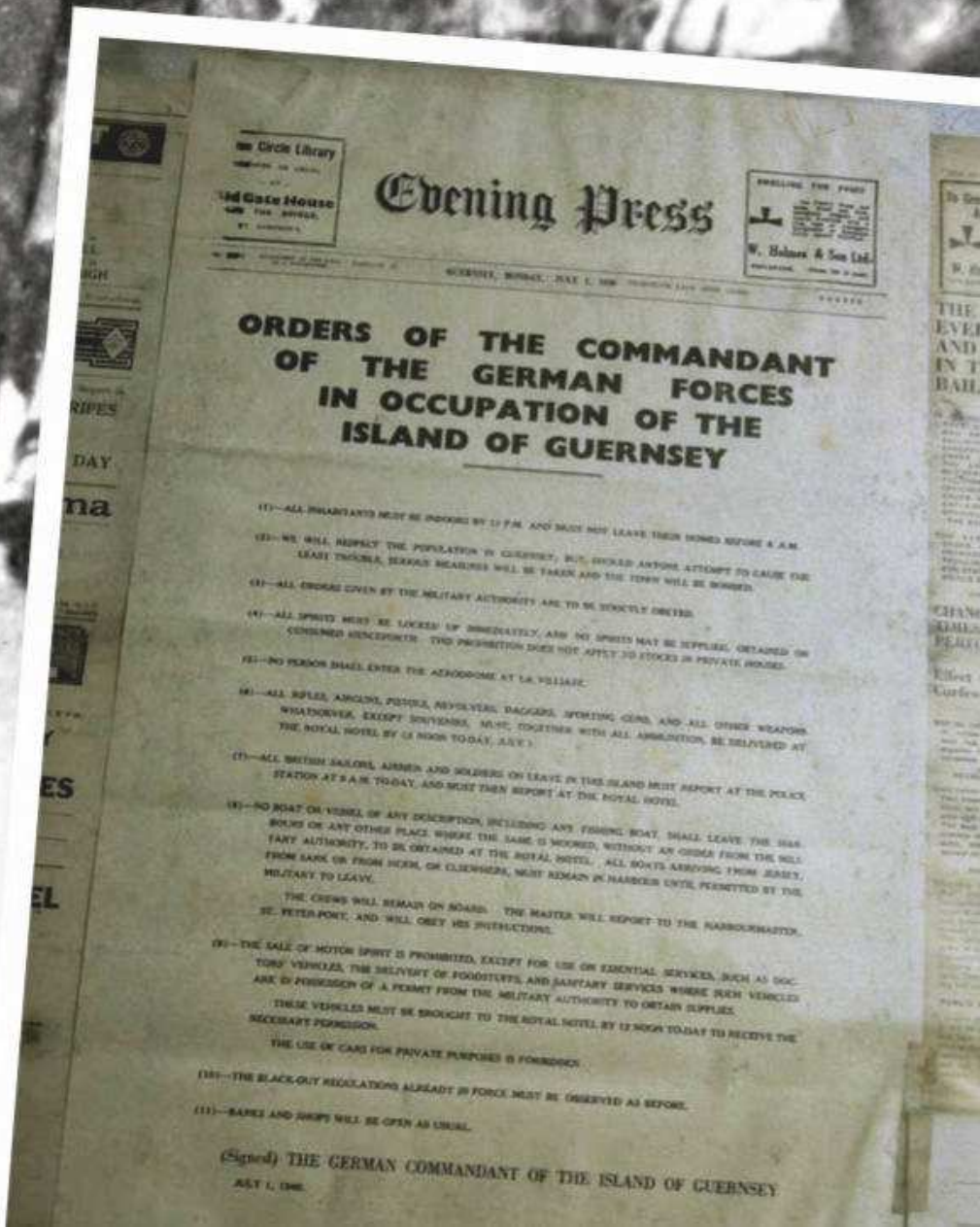
LLOYDS BANK L

THE DAY THE NAZIS CAME

The Battle of Britain may have scuppered Hitler's plans for an invasion of Britain, but, as **Emma Slattery Williams** reveals, some British subjects still lived under Nazi occupation



German troops march through the streets of Guernsey after the swift invasion





LEFT: The Germans establish themselves quickly; one soldier patrols the cliffs of German-held Jersey, overlooking the La Corbière lighthouse

RIGHT: British subjects live side by side with the Wehrmacht under a host of rules and restrictions



DID YOU KNOW?

Guernsey teenager Dorothy 'Dolly' Edwards would often go to the cinema with her German beau, Willi, but they would have to sit on different sides. The cinema was divided down the middle with rope, one side for the Germans and one for residents.



When Dorothy Edwards stared out of her window and watched a young signaller kicking a football around, she couldn't help thinking that he was very attractive. The Sun shone over Guernsey as he saw her looking and gave her a salute. Dorothy stuck her tongue out in reply. Willi Joanknecht was a German sailor and part of the force currently occupying Dorothy's home, the Channel Islands. He was supposed to be the enemy. Boys she'd known since childhood had signed up to fight men like Willi and defend their freedom from Hitler and the Nazis. But still, Dorothy liked the look of him.

Today, the average Briton may not be able to give many details about the German occupation of the Channel Islands, and may not consider it that significant in the grand scheme of World War II. It doesn't evoke the same imagery and emotions as the Blitz, and is rarely taught in schools. Yet the summer of 1940 marked the start of five years when a part of the British Isles was

under enemy control. It was a unique wartime experience, which offers a glimpse into what life might have been like with a swastika flying over Britain.

With the fall of France in June 1940, and with the threat of invasion looming, the decision was made by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his government to demilitarise the Channel Islands. They weren't considered of enough strategic value to defend so the small militias there joined other regiments and the islands were left unprotected, with only bailiffs in charge.

A rushed and confusing evacuation message was announced, leaving very little time for families to decide what to do. Should they leave their homes and businesses undefended? If they stayed, should they send their children away or keep them at home and risk their safety? Fear spread as garbled and exaggerated horror stories of German brutality during World War I began to trickle



LEFT: Dame of Sark Sibyl Hathaway refused to evacuate the island; she remained in her position until her death in 1974

RIGHT: The Manger family were among the few thousand to leave Jersey

through from France. In Jersey, even though 23,000 out of the 50,000-strong population registered to leave, only around 6,500 were actually evacuated. Just under half of Guernsey's residents left and almost all of Alderney's – that is, except seven stubborn residents. The Dame of Sark, Sibyl Hathaway, insisted the island wouldn't be bothered by the Germans should an invasion occur so most of the 600 residents remained.

TERROR STRIKES

The announcement of demilitarisation wasn't at first communicated outside of Britain. On 28 June, the Luftwaffe unleashed a devastating attack on the islands. The towns hit hardest were



Signs – German first, then English – were put up all over the Channel Islands



A British bobby on Guernsey helps a German soldier – but this freindly scene has been staged for a piece of propaganda

St Helier and St Peter Port, where lorries at the harbour carrying tomatoes bound for England were mistaken for troop carriers. The red of the tomatoes mixing with the blood of those hit must have been a horrifying sight. In all, 44 people died and hundreds were left injured during the raids. In Britain, however, the attacks were completely downplayed. On 1 July, *The Times* mentioned it briefly at the bottom of a page, but only after reporting that German raids on mainland Britain had done no serious damage.

The bombings terrified the islanders into submission. With such close-knit communities, everyone knew someone who had been killed or injured. With stories flying around about the Nazis' cruelty, it's not surprising that many thought their best hope of survival was to keep their heads down. By 4 July, all of the islands had surrendered and German troops were soon arriving.

For the Nazis, the Channel Island provided a practice run for the planned invasion of Britain, so they quickly wanted to show that they could be fierce yet fair to their defeated enemy. Occupation orders appeared in the local newspapers, including a curfew between 11pm and 5am, a prohibition on the sale and consumption of spirits outside homes and no access to the airport. Clocks were put forward to German time and radios confiscated, cutting off news of the war's progress.

It didn't take long before food became scarce and cases of malnutrition soared. It would continue to worsen throughout the occupation, until soldiers were left stealing pets to eat. Many locals grew what they could and had to hide pigs and other livestock in order to feed their families.

Empty houses would be requisitioned by the Wehrmacht, while families with large properties had

“The Channel Islands were not considered of enough strategic value to defend so were left unprotected”

WHY THE PEOPLE OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE BRITISH

The Channel Islands are geographically closest to the French coast and are technically not part of Britain at all, but yet their inhabitants are British. They are possessions of the British crown governed by independent administrations, while falling under the protection of Britain in defence and international relations. They are made up of two self-governing Crown dependencies – the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey (which includes Alderney, Herm, Sark and other islands).

This state of affairs goes back to 1066. The islands were owned by the Duchy of Normandy – and when one of the dukes, William, won at the Battle of Hastings and became king, their ownership came with him. The English crown also held Normandy on the mainland until 1204.

To this day, the Channel Islands have their own legal, financial and judicial systems, but the British monarch is still Head of State.



to endure Germans moving in. Pearl White-Regan, who was 13 years old at the start of the occupation, lived in a Guernsey hotel run by her parents. “It was horrible... the officer got out and tried to shake hands with my father but my father wouldn't shake hands with him,” she recalls. “They looked over the hotel and took what they wanted and made me leave my room and move into a double room with my sister.”

ONLY HUMAN

As for the soldiers themselves, many of them weren't enthralled with the Nazi ideology of their leaders, but realised they had been given an easy

posting. White-Regan explains how the behaviour and discipline of the soldiers got worse as the war went on: “They were perfect at first because they picked the cream of Germany. The men that came over first were very polite, some had been educated at Oxford... we had all the terrible men at the end.”

Today, islanders make the distinction between ‘Germans’ and ‘Nazis’. Even with the war raging, locals could sympathise with the young men for whom joining the Wehrmacht wasn’t their choice.

FRIENDLY FOE

When the shock of seeing German soldiers on their home soil had subsided, the innocence of youth meant that for young children, their new neighbours were viewed with curiosity rather than contempt. Some of the Germans had children themselves, as well as access to luxuries such as sweets and toys, and behaved in a friendly manner. Children couldn’t understand why their parents acted coldly towards them.

Having strong young men around the place had an appeal to some of the islands’ women as well. Contemporary diaries tell of Germans holding doors open for people and helping out on farms. And there were women who found solace in the protection of

amiable soldiers able to protect them from the wrath of their more fanatical comrades. As a result, birth rates across the islands saw a sharp rise. Many of these relationships were doomed to fail, not least as the soldiers could be shipped out to the Eastern Front. One love story that did stand the test of time, however, was that of Dorothy and Willi.

Dorothy, or Dolly as she was known, was 17 when she first met Willi. She watched him playing football near her home and he noticed her, but they didn’t speak to one another. When she was accused of stealing a loaf of bread and imprisoned in France for four months, it was on the boat journey home that



The Gaumont Palace cinema in St Peter Port shows the Nazi film *Victory in the West*

“The size of the islands hindered any hope of organised resistance”

she first spoke to Willi. He took her up to the deck and gave her a coffee, although neither could speak much of the other’s language. Dolly’s aunt then began doing washing for him – a common practice for islanders in exchange for food – and so began their courtship. To Dolly, Willi was one of the kindest men she had met. “I knew all along he was the enemy, but he wasn’t the enemy to me,” she later said. In 1944, they exchanged rings in a chapel and considered themselves married. Like Dolly, young women across the Channel Islands came to the

WHAT WAS DAY-TO-DAY LIFE LIKE UNDER THE GERMANS?

Before the war, the Channel Islands were a holiday haven for Britons, but that came to a crashing halt when the occupation began.

Unemployment soared as the industries for the key exports of tomatoes, potatoes and milk were no longer needed on a large scale. The demand of feeding German soldiers sped up food shortages, which in turn led to hundreds suffering from malnutrition. By January 1945, the death rate in Jersey was three times higher than normal.

Islanders had to come up with inventive uses for what they could grow. Blackberry leaves became a substitute for tea, stinging nettles replaced vegetables, and potato peel pie became a common treat. Tobacco became scarce very quickly until one pound’s worth would cost £112 (nearly £4,000 in today’s money).

Living side-by-side with the occupying Germans meant working with them, sharing homes, abiding by their laws and even, with British currency running out, using their ‘Reichsmarks’.



When Channel Islanders start marking the houses of Nazi collaborators with the swastika, the Germans respond by painting it on hundreds of buildings

The Channel Islands certainly proved an easier and safer posting for a German soldier than the Eastern Front



IDENTITY CARD No. 2815

Surname	BEDANE
Christian Names	Albert Gustave
Maiden Name	
Place of Birth	Angers France
Date of Birth	29-9-43
Residential Address	45 1/2 Roseville St., St Helier
Status	Married
Occupation	Chartered Masseur

* also at: "Pommes" (Bungalow) Hotel, St Clement, on Saturday nights only during summer months.



DID YOU KNOW?
A Ministry of Defence report claimed between 800 and 900 children were born to Channel Island women and German soldiers. The German estimate is much lower, so the real figure is hard to calculate.

realisation that some of these soldiers were just normal men, friendly, caring and homesick.

Yet once the war was over, vigilante groups sought to punish the so-called 'jerrybags' – women who had fraternised with Germans. There were instances of islanders who publicly and violently cut the hair of these known or suspected women or threw tar over them.

THREATS AND DEFIANCE

During the occupation, the threat of deportation constantly loomed. In September 1941, German civilians in modern-day Iran were interned by British forces, which incensed Adolf Hitler. He saw the Channel Islands as ideal for reprisals. Over 2,300 British-born islanders were deported to camps across Europe – with 45 never making it home again.

Any trust the islanders had that they would be treated respectfully was

LEFT: The identity card of Albert Bedane, who hid slave workers and a Jewish woman from the Nazis

RIGHT: Ambrose Sherwill was imprisoned for trying to frustrate the regime on Guernsey, but also pleaded with people to stay on the island

eroded with this order. White Regan was packed ready to be sent to Germany as her father was Scottish, but he was also a butcher and so was considered too useful to send away.

Like the rest of occupied Europe, the Jewish population was singled out. The island authorities believed that anti-Jewish laws would have no effect as they assumed any Jews had been evacuated, so these laws were mostly unchallenged. Islanders helped hide Jewish citizens but three women were found and deported from Guernsey. They would all die in Auschwitz. After the war, Ambrose Sherwill, President of the Controlling Committee on Guernsey, expressed remorse for not defying the discriminative laws, but believed any attempt to do so would undermine his power to protect the population.

In reality, the size of the islands hindered any hope of an organised resistance movement. There was

nowhere to hide, especially as there was one German for every two islanders. Hiding banned wirelesses to listen to the news allowed islanders to feel they were doing their bit and there were small acts of sabotage, such as setting fires and changing road signs around to confuse the Germans.

Humanitarian resistance was another way of defying the regime. Islanders left out food for the thousands of slave workers brought over from occupied Europe to build fortifications. Some risked their own lives by hiding them. The appalling treatment of these workers saw the civil mask slip from the German soldiers in their towns and homes, turning them into the cruel monsters of the rumours and propaganda.

Still, the threat of reprisals, along with the impracticality of having an underground network on such small islands, prevented serious resistance. Attempts to escape were condemned by the bailiffs.

As the war went on, the islanders felt increasingly forgotten and abandoned. On D-Day, they were sure they would finally be liberated – as did the Germans as Allied planes could be seen overhead



After the liberation, Channel Islanders are keen to get their hands on something they have long gone without – cigarettes



LEFT: The arrival of George VI in May 1945 is met with celebrations and songs; one house in Guernsey sets a patriotic mood

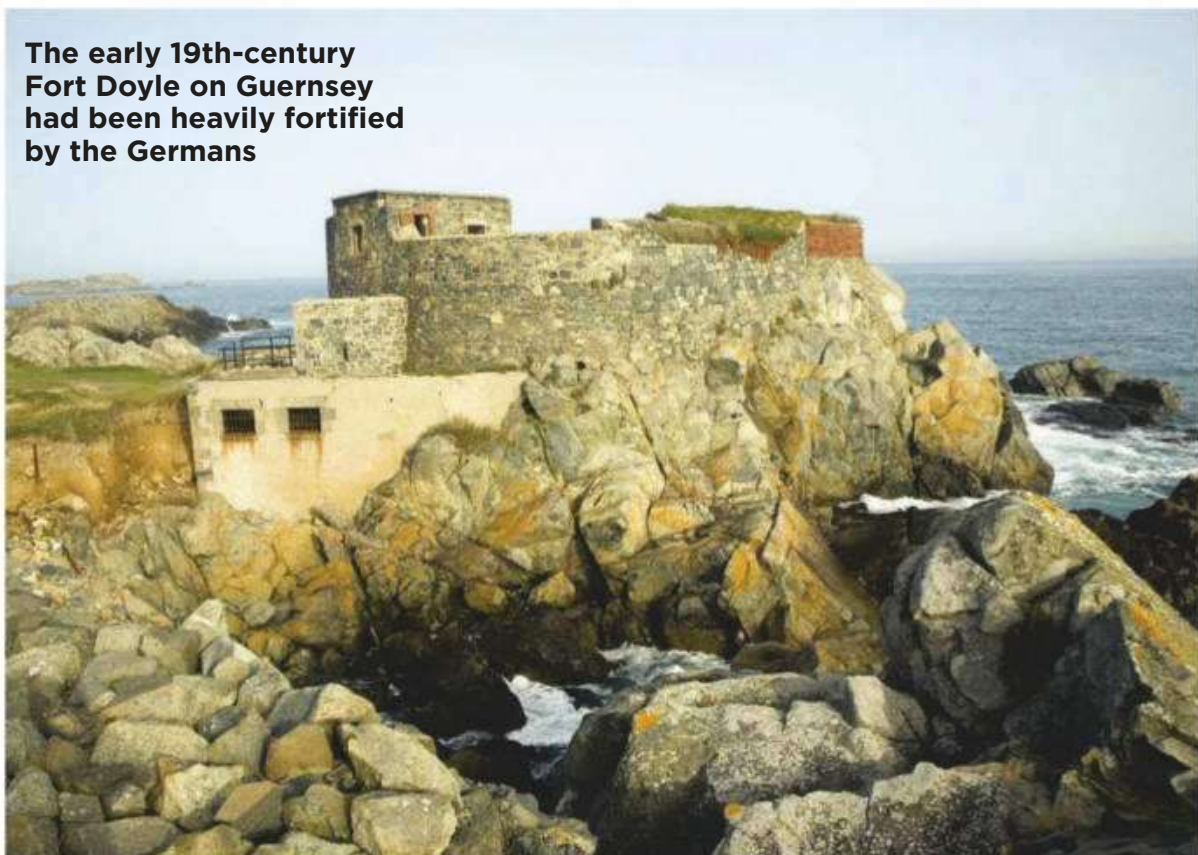


After food shortages during the occupation, Mrs AJ Bell shows off her full shopping basket



The beaches of Jersey are lined with German POWs waiting to be boarded on ships

The early 19th-century Fort Doyle on Guernsey had been heavily fortified by the Germans



OCCUPIED CHANNEL ISLANDS VERSUS OCCUPIED FRANCE

Perhaps the pivotal difference life in the occupied Channel Islands had with France was the lack of a resistance movement. The French had a vast and well-hidden network of freedom fighters, inspired and supported by Charles de Gaulle. The islanders simply didn't have the resources or numbers to create anything like that, and they would have found it nearly impossible to hide in such little space.

But another key point of comparison is in the treatment of women who had relationships with Germans. Fraternising was certainly frowned upon on the islands, but many would turn a blind eye. Dolly and Willi left Guernsey at the end of the war not ever hearing the pejorative term 'jerrybag'. Werner Rang was another German soldier who fell in love with an islander, named Phyllis, and after being imprisoned in Britain, he returned to Sark and married her. Eventually welcomed into the community, he lived there for the rest of his life.

It was a different story in liberated France. As soon as the victory celebrations subsided, trucks full of women would be driven through the streets, jeered at and forced to endure the physical humiliation and pain of having their heads shaved. There were even stories of prostitutes being beaten to death. Many French civilians were shocked at the brutality served to what were often starving women trying to protect and feed their families.



A woman accused of collaborating with the Nazis has her head shaved as French resistance fighters look on

“A cloud of suspicion hung over the Channel Islands after the war”

– but they had to wait another year. Even on VE day, 8 May 1945, the islands would not be liberated until the following day.

Churchill often tops the polls of greatest Britons for guiding the country through the war and towards victory. The opinion of him on the Channel Islands couldn't be more different. He refused attempts to send food and messages of support when conditions became tough. As White-Regan puts it, “I don't want to hear his name, he let us down very badly.”

FINALLY FREE

When liberation came, it was a joyous celebration. “Bells started ringing all over the island, there were people everywhere, my father put his flag up, it was absolutely wonderful,” exclaims White-Regan. “We never saw another German around our house again, they were gone.”

By the end of 1945, most of those evacuated or deported had returned, though home was a different place. Friends were gone, buildings destroyed and ugly fortifications littered the previously tranquil landscape. Evacuated children came back with strange accents and little memory of their families. For Dolly and Willi, liberation was bittersweet – she was eight months pregnant when Willi was taken away to a prisoner-of-war ship. By volunteering

to help with the clear-up, he stayed imprisoned on Guernsey for a year, but wouldn't be able to hold his son until he was three months old. When he was then sent to a camp in Devon, Dolly left her family to be with him.

A cloud of suspicion hung over the Channel Islands after the war. When the home secretary Herbert Morrison visited, he commented that he would take care of any “whitewashing” needed, suggesting there was something for the islanders to be ashamed of. They were made to feel the embarrassment of being occupied. There's a misconception that the islanders collaborated, but the majority just tried to survive in an impossibly difficult situation. When discussing the occupation of France, Anthony Eden, foreign secretary during the war, remarked: “It would be impertinent for a country that did not suffer occupation to carry a judgment on another one that suffered one”. But a small part of the British Isles were occupied, and its residents left to fend for themselves.

Dolly and Willi didn't return to Guernsey, opting to stay in Devon as Willi was denied a working permit. He passed away in 2015 and Dolly in 2017. They

DID YOU KNOW?

Food shortages and a high proportion of imports meant that Channel Islanders were restricted to around 1,350 calories a day until 1944. This was halved in the harsh winter of 1944.

requested that their ashes be scattered at La Valette pools in Guernsey, a place they visited during the occupation. Their story demonstrates how love can be found across enemy lines; a light in a desperately dark period of history. 📖

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BOOK

Hitler's British Isles (Simon & Schuster, 2018) by Duncan Barrett offers revealing insights of this chapter of British history

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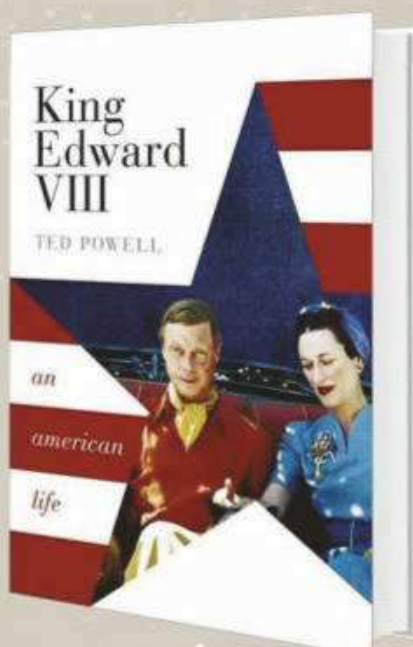
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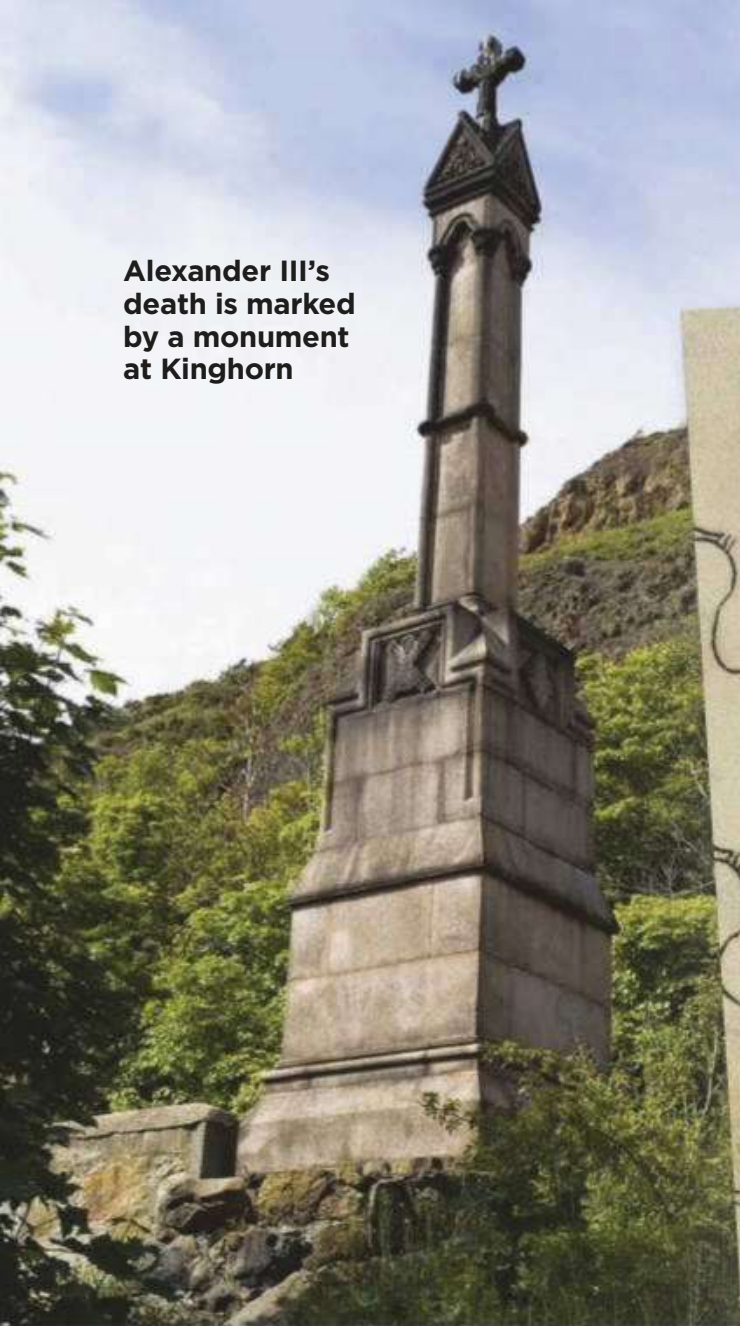
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Robert the Bruce stands sentinel at Stirling Castle, looking over the lands where his greatest battles were won

Robert the Bruce, Flower of Scotland

Where Balliol and Wallace had failed, Robert the Bruce succeeded. **Julian Humphrys** guides us through the mire of blood, subterfuge and opportunism that freed Scotland from a yoke of English rule

Alexander III's death is marked by a monument at Kinghorn



On a stormy night in March 1286, King Alexander III of Scotland rode out from Edinburgh to be with his new wife Yolande, who was staying at Kinghorn Castle across the River Forth. It was a ride that would have drastic consequences for his kingdom.

On the far bank, the King became separated from his companions. As his horse picked its way along a cliff path in the darkness, it stumbled, and Alexander was thrown from the saddle. His lifeless body was found at the foot of the cliffs at Pettycur Bay in the morning.

Alexander's three children, all from his first marriage to Margaret, daughter of Henry III of England, had predeceased him, leaving only his three-year-old granddaughter, a sickly child named Margaret who was far away in Norway. Then Yolande announced she was pregnant. The Scottish Parliament waited to see if she would produce a son, but when she gave birth in November 1286 the infant was stillborn. Margaret was the undisputed heir to the Scottish throne.

ENGLISH PLOTS

In England, King Edward I sensed an opportunity. A marriage between his own son (the future Edward II) and the young Margaret would be a major step forward in furthering his ambitions of extending his control across the entirety of the British Isles. He duly proposed

Balliol kneels before Edward I. Though both were kings, they were never equals

such a marriage and Scotland's regents cautiously agreed. Margaret was packed off on a ship for Scotland, but fell ill during the voyage and died before reaching the mainland.

With no clear line of succession and now 14 claimants to its throne, Scotland was in danger of descending into anarchy. In a desperate bid to avert civil war, the Scots nobles contacted Edward I and asked him to decide between the various 'competitors', as they were known. Edward met the Scots close to

“Edward soon made it plain that Balliol was his vassal”

the border at Norham and agreed to adjudicate but, rather ominously, insisted that all claimants had to acknowledge him as overlord of Scotland. The claimants had no choice but to agree – after all, Edward would never choose a man who had refused to do so.

Two frontrunners emerged, Robert the Bruce, the fifth Lord of Annandale, and John Balliol, both of whom could trace their descent back to David I of

Scotland. The Bruces had originally come to England from Brix in Normandy in the early 12th century, and had built up extensive estates in the north of England before settling in Scotland at David's invitation. Balliol was an Anglo-Norman with lands in Galloway, England and Picardy.

In November 1292, Edward announced his choice: Balliol would be the new King of Scotland. This was a slap in the face for the Bruces. In choosing Balliol, Edward had not only overlooked their claimant, but also selected a man who was a close ally of their bitter enemies, the powerful Comyn family.

THE PUPPET KING

Edward soon made it plain that he considered Balliol to be his feudal vassal, undermining the Scottish King's authority at every opportunity. In particular, he claimed legal authority over Scotland, demanding that Balliol appear in person in England to answer appeals against the judgments of Scottish courts. The final straw came in 1294, when Edward high-handedly ordered Balliol and other Scottish lords to raise forces for an army he was assembling against the French. Under pressure from his own nobles, Balliol refused to comply and in 1295 signed a defensive treaty with the French King, Philip IV.

The wooden Stirling Bridge Wallace fought on is long gone, replaced with this sturdier stone structure

KEY PLAYERS

The five men at the forefront of the fight for the Scottish throne



EDWARD I
(1239-1307)

Determined, energetic and sometimes brutal, Edward I's aim was to extend his authority across the whole of the British Isles. He succeeded in subjugating the Welsh, but the Scots proved a far tougher nut to crack.



EDWARD II
(1284-1327)

Although he was personally brave, Edward II lacked his father's single-mindedness and military ability. His tendency to shower rewards on individual favourites alienated the English nobility. He was deposed and probably murdered in 1327.



JOHN BALLIOL
(1249-1314)

Selected as King of Scotland by Edward I, he was no match for his powerful neighbour. Under pressure from his nobles he tried to assert his independence, causing Edward I to invade Scotland. Balliol was deposed and died in exile.



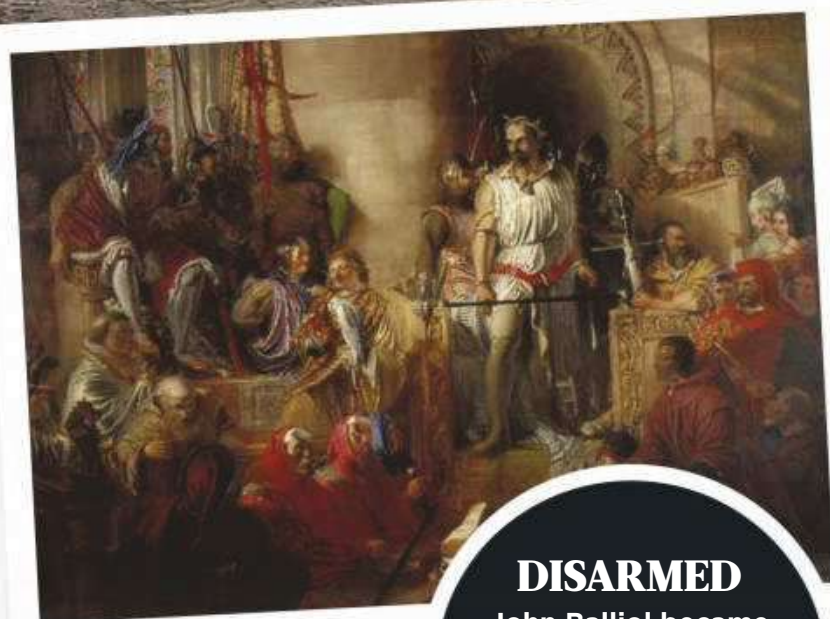
WILLIAM WALLACE
(1270-1305)

The younger son of knightly family was nothing like the kilt-wearing, woad-painted figure depicted in *Braveheart*. As Guardian of Scotland, he led the resistance to Edward I after the removal of John Balliol, but was eventually captured and executed.



ROBERT THE BRUCE
(1274-1329)

A Scots-Norman noble whose grandfather had unsuccessfully claimed the Scottish throne in 1292. Crowned King of Scots in 1306, he fought a long guerrilla war against the English before securing his throne at Bannockburn in 1314.



LEFT: Wallace was subjected to a sham trial in which he was neither permitted to speak nor mount a defence

DISARMED

John Balliol became known as Toom Tabard, meaning 'empty coat', a nod to Edward I tearing the arms of Scotland from his surcoat

It was the beginnings of what would become known as the Auld Alliance.

Edward's response was predictable. He raised an army, marched north and, in March 1296, ferociously stormed the crucial border town of Berwick. On 27 April, the Earl of Surrey crushed Balliol's disorganised and badly led forces at Dunbar. Scotland's resistance collapsed. Its castles fell like ninepins to the English, most surrendering without a fight. At Stirling the garrison simply made themselves scarce, leaving a porter to hand over the keys. A beaten man, Balliol surrendered his kingdom on 10 July at Brechin. In a final act of humiliation Edward stripped the royal arms of Scotland from Balliol's surcoat before sending him south – first to imprisonment in London and then to exile on the continent.

Edward also sought to strip Scotland of its symbols as an independent kingdom, sending the Stone of Scone, upon which Scottish kings had been crowned for centuries, down to Westminster Abbey. Finally, in August, he summoned Scotland's landowners to Berwick,

where he made them swear allegiance to him, having their names recorded on a document that became known as the Ragman Roll. Some 2,000 names are listed, but the most famous Scots rebel of them all is not among them.

RISE OF THE REBELS

William Wallace began his campaign of resistance by murdering the English high sheriff of Lanark in May 1297. In September 1297, he pounced on the Earl of Surrey's English army as it was strung out crossing Stirling Bridge and cut it to pieces. Scotland moved into a state of open revolt, with Wallace declared Guardian of Scotland.

Edward gathered a huge army and marched north once more, inflicting a

crushing defeat on Wallace at Falkirk in July 1298. His military reputation in tatters, Wallace resigned the guardianship and went on the run. He remained a fugitive until 1305, when he was betrayed and captured. Wallace was taken to London where, after a brief show trial, was hanged, drawn and quartered in Smithfield.

MURDER IN GREYFRIARS

Years of simmering enmity erupted into bloodshed in 1306 – but why?

On 10 February 1306, Robert the Bruce met John ‘the Red’ Comyn in Greyfriars church in Dumfries. Bitter rivals, they fought upon opposite sides in the wars between Edward I and the Scots, but now both had submitted to the rule of the English King. The pair were talking before the high altar, when suddenly Bruce accused Comyn of treachery, drew his dagger and stabbed him. Bruce’s supporters then piled in, raining blows on Comyn and his uncle, who was also present.

Bruce then left the church. On hearing that Comyn and his uncle were still alive, he sent two men back to the Friary where they found a wounded Comyn being cared for by the friars. After allowing him to make his last confession, they dragged him back into the church and killed him on the altar steps. Did Bruce really think he had been betrayed by Comyn? Was it a premeditated act to eliminate a rival before claiming the throne? Or had personal animosities simply got out of hand? We can never be sure.



Regardless of motive, Comyn’s death cleared the way for Bruce to make a bid for the Scottish kingship

Enter Robert the Bruce, seventh Lord of Annandale, grandson of the man who lost out to Balliol in 1292. Bruce had supported Edward in 1296, partly because the opposition had been led by his enemies, the Comyns, and partly because he saw in Edward his best chance of becoming king himself.

Bruce and his rival, John ‘the Red’ Comyn, became joint Guardians of Scotland after Wallace, but they soon fell out. In 1302, Bruce reverted to supporting Edward; Comyn followed suit in the following year, yet that did little to quell the enmity between them. In February 1306, Bruce stabbed Comyn during a meeting in Dumfries, leaving his supporters to finish Comyn off.

The murder left Bruce in a perilous situation, outlawed by Edward and excommunicated by the Pope. He raised the stakes, presenting himself as a champion of Scottish independence and claiming the throne as the great-great grandson of King David I.

Bruce was hurriedly crowned at Scone on 25 March 1306, yet his position was anything but secure: four earls and three bishops had led the large crowd at the ceremony, but many others had stayed away. Meanwhile, the Comyns were baying for revenge and Edward I was on the warpath.

At first disaster followed disaster. On 19 June 1306, Bruce’s army was defeated by the English at Methven. By August, his sisters, daughter and wife had fallen into English hands and his brother, Neil, had been captured and brutally executed at Berwick. By September, Bruce was a man on the run, hunted by his enemies in the Western Isles and Northern Ireland.

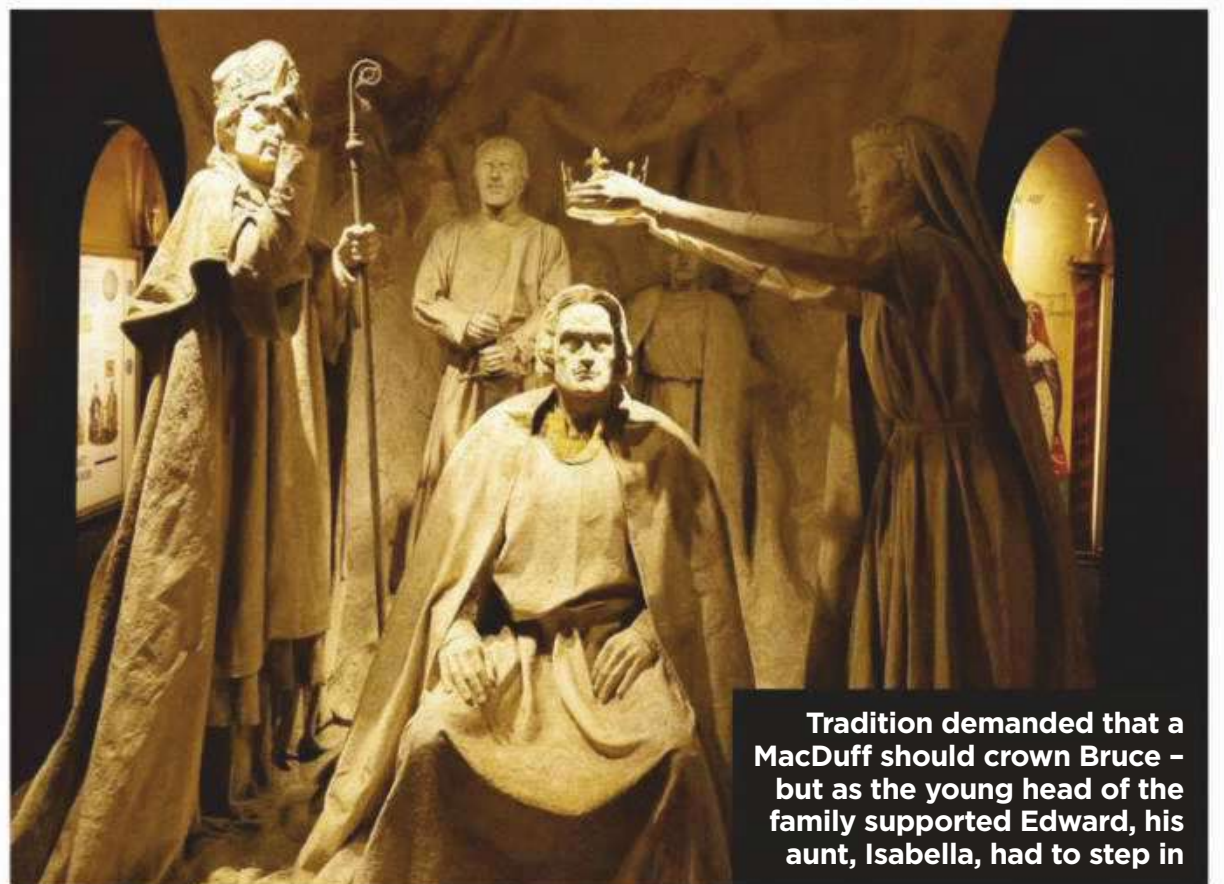
BRUCE BOUNCES BACK

It may have seemed that Edward had won, but Bruce still retained a fair degree of popular support. In early 1307 he was back, landing near Turnberry in Ayrshire with a handful of followers, while his brothers Thomas and Alexander sailed for Galloway, where they aimed to disrupt English communications. It was the beginning of a long campaign that would end, 20 years later, with English recognition of Bruce’s kingship.

Bruce defeated the English at Loudon Hill in May 1307, but in Galloway, Thomas and Alexander were captured by Bruce’s enemies, the MacDowells, who sent them to Carlisle where Edward had them executed.

Then came much better news: on 7 July 1307, as he prepared to lead yet another invasion of Scotland, Edward I died. He was succeeded by his son, who was a very different character to his

“Where Edward I would have acted decisively, Edward II dithered”



Tradition demanded that a MacDuff should crown Bruce – but as the young head of the family supported Edward, his aunt, Isabella, had to step in



Chris Pine plays Robert the Bruce in the new film *Outlaw King*, available on Netflix now

father. Where Edward I would have acted decisively, Edward II dithered, allowing Bruce the time he needed to consolidate his position.

Bruce first turned his attention towards his Scottish enemies. After dealing with the MacDowells, he marched up the Great Glen and devastated the lands of the Comyns. By 1309, most Scottish opposition to Bruce had been eradicated, enabling him to call his first parliament. That year Edward II finally led an army into Scotland – and did so again in 1310 – but neither invasion achieved anything. The Scots simply melted away before him, avoiding battle and laying waste to the countryside in order to deny the English the supplies they needed to continue their campaigns.

Dispirited, frustrated and hungry, the English had no other choice than to slink back to England where Edward II had problems of his own at home in the form of major baronial discontent. Bruce took advantage of this by leading a series of destructive raids across the border and also set about destroying the dozen or so major strongholds that the English held in Scotland as bases for their military operations.

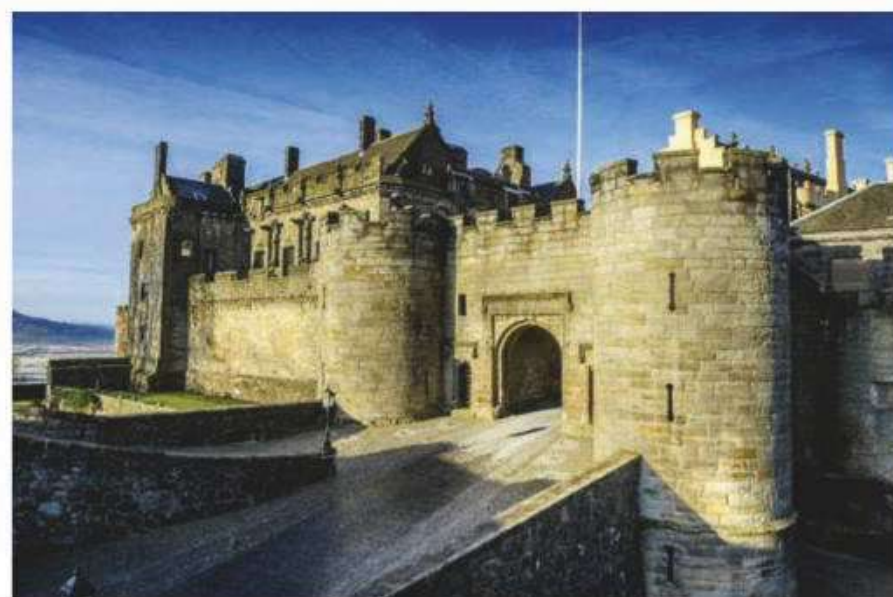
With no siege equipment to help him, Bruce and his allies had to rely on

surprise and subterfuge. In January 1313, Perth was captured when the Scots, led by Bruce in person, rushed forward with ladders and swarmed over the walls. In September, the Scots took Linlithgow by hiding men in a cart of hay, which they then used to jam open the castle gates.

An attempt to capture Berwick in January 1314 was foiled when the sleeping garrison was woken up by a barking dog. But in February, James Douglas captured Roxburgh Castle after secreting his men among a herd of cows. Finally, in March 1314, Thomas Randolph and a hand-picked force of 30 men seized Edinburgh in a surprise night attack. By the spring of 1314, only Berwick and Stirling remained in English hands.

STIRLING EFFORT

Stirling Castle was particularly important as it commanded the route into and out of the Highlands. It was besieged by Bruce's younger brother Edward, and an agreement was made that if the castle wasn't relieved by 24 June it would be surrendered to the Scots. Unwilling to let this happen, Edward II raised a large English army and headed north, meeting Bruce's army just south of the castle.

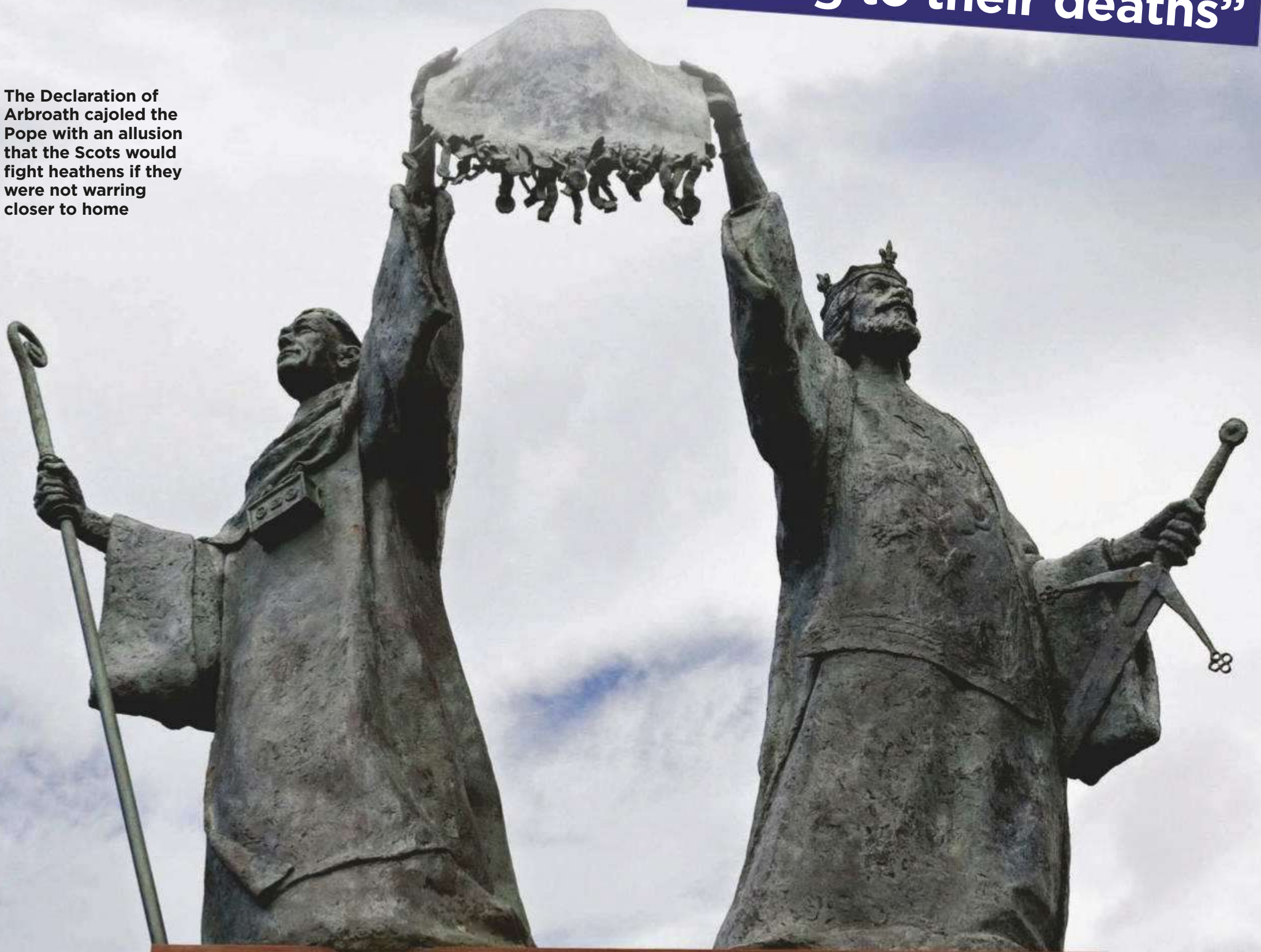


Stirling Castle was besieged several times during Scotland's First War of Independence

Bruce had drawn up his forces where the road to Stirling passed through enclosed woodland, as he knew that the English cavalry would find it difficult to operate in such terrain. The Scots further strengthened their position by scattering pointed caltrops and digging small pits filled with sharpened stakes in front of their lines. On 23 June, the English vanguard crossed the Bannock Burn (a small stream). They charged the Scottish lines, probably after seeing young Henry de Bohun slain in single combat by Bruce, but were unable to break through and were forced to retreat.

“The charge was a bloody failure, with many of the English riding to their deaths”

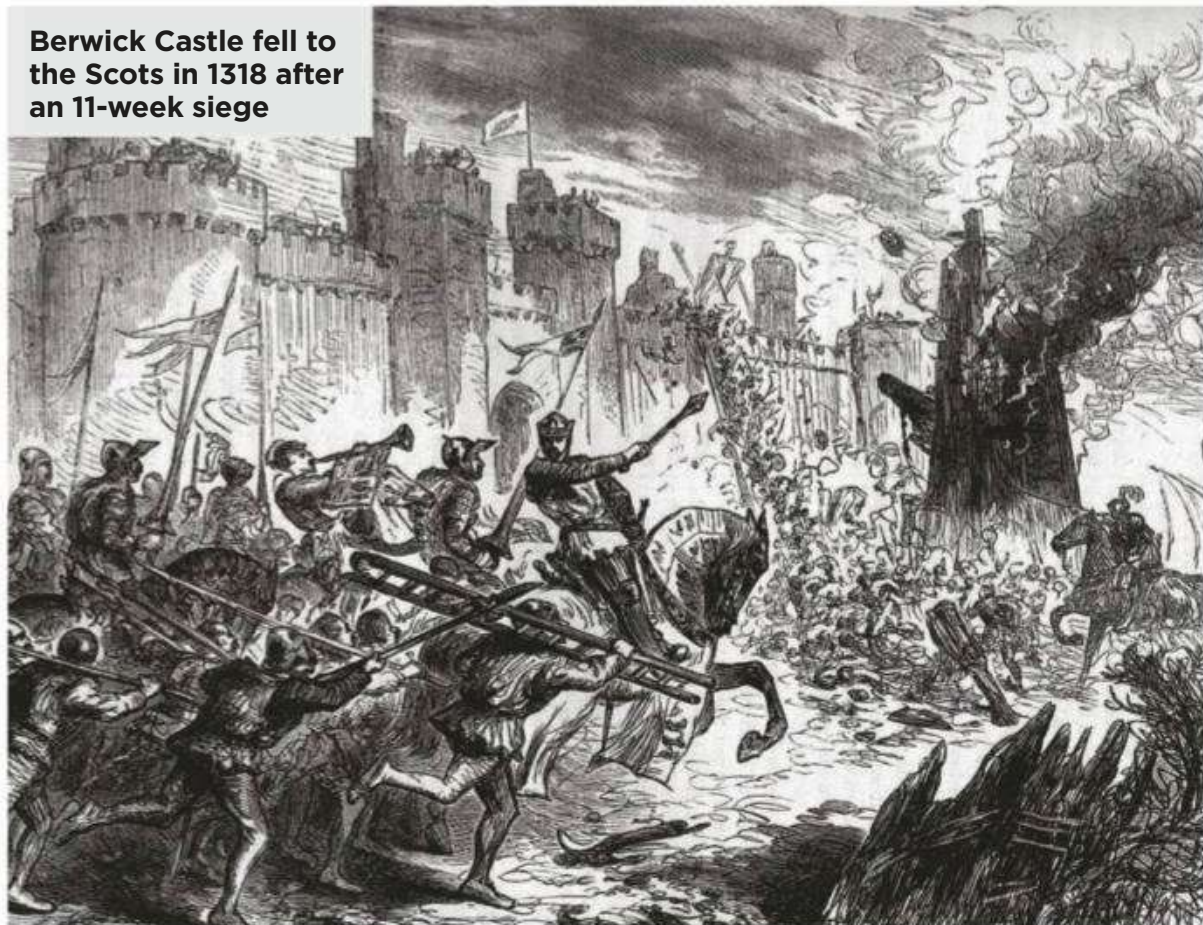
The Declaration of Arbroath cajoled the Pope with an allusion that the Scots would fight heathens if they were not warring closer to home



DECLARATION
OF
ARBROATH

6th April 1320

Berwick Castle fell to the Scots in 1318 after an 11-week siege



Meanwhile, a detachment of English cavalry had attempted to reach Stirling Castle by skirting the high ground to the east of the Scottish position, only to be intercepted by Scots spearmen and driven off with heavy losses. By now, the main English army had also crossed the stream and moved onto the marshy Carse of Stirling, where it camped for the night.

The following morning, the English were amazed to see that Bruce's spearmen were actually advancing towards them. Faced with this unexpected turn of events, the Earl of Gloucester led the armoured knights of the English vanguard in an impetuous charge. It was a bloody failure, with many of the English riding to their deaths upon the spears of the Scottish infantry. Gloucester himself was unhorsed and killed. In his haste, he had failed to put on his heraldic surcoat; had he worn it he may well have been recognised as someone worth ransoming and his life would have been spared.

The victorious Scots pressed on, forcing the defeated and disorganised English cavalry back onto their own infantry, who had been unable to deploy properly because of the woods, streams and bogs to their flanks and the mass of horsemen in front. Although Edward's army was well supplied with archers their impact on the battle seems to have been negligible. This may have been because they were driven off by Scottish cavalry before they could intervene, but

it is equally likely they were jammed in behind the English cavalry and simply unable to shoot effectively.

Eventually Edward's hard-pressed army collapsed and the defeated English, many of whom had not had the chance to strike a blow in anger, fled in all directions. Edward himself escaped with his personal bodyguard. Narrowly avoiding capture, he eventually reached Dunbar, where he took a boat for England.

EDWARD UNDERMINED

Bruce's victory at Bannockburn secured his grip on the Scottish throne, expelled the English from Scotland and seriously undermined Edward II's authority in England. In a bid to force the English King to accept Scotland's status as an independent nation, Bruce began raiding across the border.

Over the next few years, the Scots laid waste to Tynedale, burned Hartlepool, sacked Durham and, in 1318, captured the crucial border town of Berwick. English attempts to take back Berwick in 1319 were abandoned after Scots raiders penetrated deep into England and defeated a scratch English force at Myton. Two years later, Edward II was nearly captured when an English army, returning from another unsuccessful invasion of Scotland, was surprised and routed at Byland in Yorkshire.

In 1320, Bruce appealed to the Pope for support, notably through the Declaration of Arbroath, a document that famously asserted Scottish independence, and in 1324 he finally

AFFAIRS OF THE HEART

After his death, Bruce's heart was cut out at his own request, so it could be taken on crusade

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS: THE BATTLE OF MYTON

When hardened soldiers marched against townsfolk and priests, there could only be one winner

In 1318, the Scots captured the key border town of Berwick, leading Edward II to besiege the town in 1319 in a bid to recapture it. Reluctant to face the main English army in open battle, Robert the Bruce decided to create a diversion: he would draw the English away from Berwick by sending a raiding party to ravage northern England.

Led by Thomas Randolph and James Douglas, the Scots crossed the Solway Firth and headed south, burning and pillaging as they went. By 20 September 1319, they had reached Myton-on-Swale, 15 miles from York – where Queen Isabella was staying. The English hurriedly sent Isabella to Nottingham and then set about raising an army to face the Scots. But there was a problem – all the English military leaders were at Berwick, and they had taken their men-at-arms with them. In the end, it was left to William Melton, the Archbishop of York, to cobble together a force of townsmen and clerics.

Hoping to catch the Scots by surprise, Melton's makeshift army hurried north, but the Scots saw them coming. Once the English had crossed the River Swale, the Scots attacked. The inexperienced English turned to flee, only to find that some Scots had ridden behind them to cut off their retreat. It was possibly the most one-sided battle in Anglo-Scottish history: although Melton himself escaped, many of his men were butchered, captured or drowned. Even so, Edward had to end the siege of Berwick to allow his northern nobles to return home to protect their lands. The diversion had worked brilliantly.



The Scots looted freely as they made their way to York

gained papal recognition as king. Edward II was deposed by his queen, Isabella of France, in 1327, and replaced by their 14-year-old son. The following year, Isabella and her lover Roger Mortimer recognised Bruce's kingship in the name of Edward III. Robert the Bruce would die just a year later, but the long battle for Scottish independence had been won. 📍



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Who was the most important figure in the fight for Scottish independence?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

Generals who switched sides

They turned coat for glory, money and ideology – and, occasionally, changed the course of history

Words: Nige Tassell

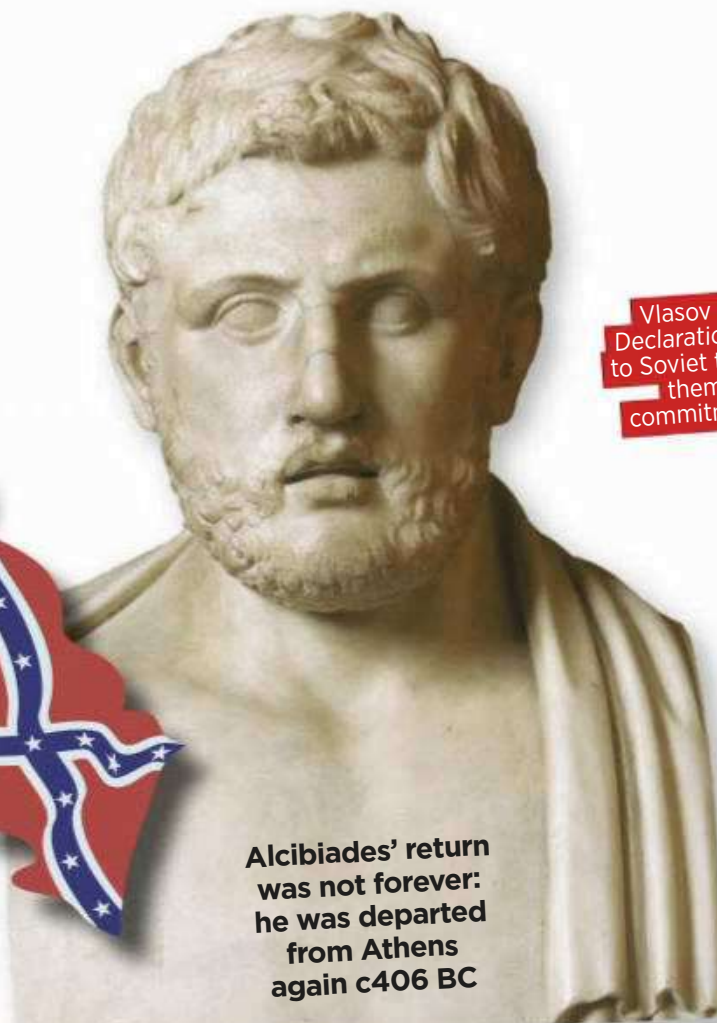


Vlasov wrote the Smolensk Declaration, a leaflet airdropped to Soviet troops that encouraged them to renounce their commitment to the Red Army.

ALCIBIADES

c450-404 BC

When high-profile Athenian general Alcibiades faced political opposition during the Peloponnesian War c415 BC, he switched his allegiance to Sparta. Once he fell out of favour with the Spartans, he sided with the Persian Empire. The serial defector was then recalled to his native Athens where his decisive leadership was responsible for Sparta seeking peace.



Alcibiades' return was not forever: he was departed from Athens again c406 BC

ALARIC

AD 370-410

Prior to becoming first King of the Visigoths, Alaric led an army of Goths and other allies in the service of Rome. He helped Emperor Theodosius win the Battle of Frigidus, but came to feel his troops were underappreciated and left. Elected as head of the Visigoths, he sought land upon which his subjects could settle within the Empire. When this was not forthcoming, Alaric led the sacking of Rome in AD 410, a three-day pillage that would cause a fatal fissure in the Roman Empire.



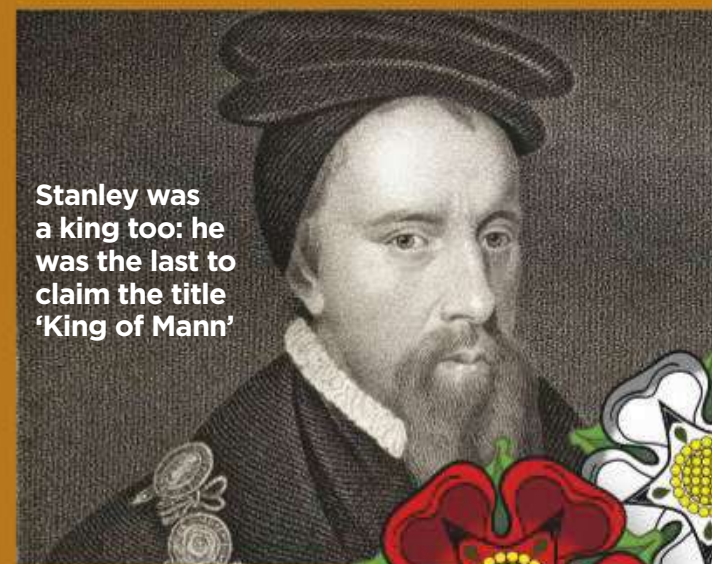
Fifteen years before ruining Rome, Alaric ravaged Greece

Because of a technicality, Armstrong was on both sides for several days

FRANK CRAWFORD ARMSTRONG

1835-1909

Armstrong remains a unique figure in US history: the only Confederate general to have also lined up on the Union side. He was a Union captain early in the Civil War, then swapped uniforms and rose to the rank of Confederate brigadier-general, a post in which he was praised for his "prudence, discretion and good sense".



Stanley was a king too: he was the last to claim the title 'King of Mann'

THOMAS STANLEY

1435-1504

Stanley – aka first Earl of Derby – had feet in both camps during the Wars of the Roses. His first marriage was into a powerful Yorkist family, while his second made him stepfather to the prominent Lancastrian Henry Tudor. At the decisive Battle of Bosworth, he waited until the Lancastrian victory was all but assured before committing his troops to his stepson, soon to be King Henry VII.





ANDREY VLASOV

1901-1946

The Russian Red Army general was captured by Nazi forces in 1942 when trying to penetrate the Siege of Leningrad. Whether for reasons of self-preservation or a genuine ideological reversal, Vlasov renounced Bolshevism while in captivity and was put in command of the German-controlled Russian Liberation Army (ROA), an amalgam of mainly Russian anti-Stalin collaborators. Although he effectively switched sides again in 1945, Vlasov was deemed a traitor when subsequently detained by Soviet troops and executed.

Vlasov inspects the ROA; its ranks had swelled to 300,000 by 1945



KOBAYAKAWA HIDEAKI

1577-1602

The defection of Kobayakawa Hideaki (*left*) brought about the Tokugawa shogunate, the last shogunate to rule Japan. In the power vacuum that followed the death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Hideaki's initial allegiance was with the forces of Ishida Mitsunari, but a perceived betrayal prompted Hideaki to covertly side with Mitsunari's rival Tokugawa Ieyasu. At the Battle of Sekigahara in 1600, he revealed his new colours, and he was followed by a number of other Mitsunari loyalists.

JEAN-BAPTISTE JULES BERNADOTTE

1763-1844

The son of a tailor, Bernadotte rose through the ranks of the French military to become a Marshal of the Empire in 1804. But that wasn't the highest position he held. Six years later, he was elected Crown Prince of Sweden. The Swedes, under an heirless king, desired a future ruler with close ties to Napoleon. Bernadotte threw himself into the role, renouncing Catholicism and leading an allied coalition against his native land in 1813, aided by the military acumen he had accumulated under Napoleon's command.

Bernadotte's descendants still reign in Sweden today



BENEDICT ARNOLD

1741-1801

Arnold was an officer of the American Continental Army who, in 1780, was given command of the fortifications at West Point, New York. After marrying into a prominent family loyal to Britain, he was offered \$20,000 to allow West Point's capture by the British. When the plot was uncovered, Arnold fled to London. "Love to my country actuates my present conduct," he argued.



Arnold later led British troops on a rampage through Virginia

BARTOLOMEO COLLEONI

1400-1475

Colleoni was a key figure in the Wars in Lombardy between Venice and Milan. Having led the Venetians to several notable victories, he chose to serve the Milanese after peace was declared in 1441. His luck turned and he was imprisoned; on release, Colleoni rejoined the Venetians, then returned to Milan after being overlooked for the role of captain-general. His final defection to Venice was lubricated by money.



On his death in 1475, Bartolomeo Colleoni bequeathed a substantial part of his estate to the Venetian republic, but only if it erected a large bronze statue in his honour.

MIR JAFAR

1691-1765

Mir Jafar's betrayal directly led to two centuries of British imperial rule in India. A notable military leader, he reversed his oath to the existing Nawab of Bengal after the latter had demoted him. Ever ambitious, Mir Jafar conspired with the British: in return for his aid at the 1757 Battle of Plassey, he was installed as the province's new Nawab, albeit one with the powers of a puppet.



Mir Jafar (*right*) greets the British after the battle



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Which of our generals was the greatest traitor? Who else deserves to be listed?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

A full-length portrait of Queen Anne, the last of the Stuart dynasty. She is seated, wearing a dark green gown with a white lace collar and cuffs, and a large, ornate gold and red cape. She holds a scepter in her right hand. Her hair is dark and styled in a high, elaborate wig. The background is a dark, textured wall with a faint, classical-style figure on the left.

QUEEN ANNE

Anne's eventful reign was blighted by the tragedies of motherhood and her own ill health

QUEEN ANNE

The Last of the Stuarts

With *The Favourite* due in cinemas in January, **Emma Slattery Williams** wonders why Queen Anne – the woman who oversaw the creation of Great Britain – isn't more fondly remembered

Britain's male monarchs vastly outnumber their female counterparts, making the few women who have ruled Britain even more iconic. Elizabeth I and Victoria are hailed as exceptional leaders in a world ruled by men. There is one queen, however, who ruled during one of the most important periods of British history, but whose reign is often overlooked. How did Queen Anne – the last of the Stuarts – rise above her personal tragedies to oversee the creation of Great Britain?

Born in 1665, during the reign of her uncle, Charles II, Anne knew how treacherous the path of the monarch could be – the execution of her grandfather, Charles I, was still fresh in many minds. Her father was James, the Duke of York, heir presumptive, but it seemed doubtful he would rule as there was still time for Charles to produce legitimate children. Anne also had siblings who would need to predecease her in order for her to become queen, so at her birth it looked unlikely that she would ever reign. But out of her seven full-blood siblings, only herself and her elder sister Mary survived to adulthood.

SINS OF THE MOTHER

Her father may have been royalty, but her mother – Anne Hyde – was not. She was a common-born lady-in-waiting to James's sister Mary. Her parents' marriage caused a scandal that rocked the royal family: Hyde was plagued with enemies at court, who spread rumours about her infidelity and unsuitability as a consort to James – causing Anne to later feel unfit to wear the crown.

DID YOU KNOW?

Anne was the last British monarch to veto a parliamentary bill. In 1708, she withheld royal assent from a bill that would have armed the Scottish militia – out of fear that the Scots would side with France in supporting her stepbrother's claim to the throne.

Anne (centre) with her sister Mary and their parents. She spent several years of her youth in France, in a bid to cure her 'sore eyes'



“There were fears within government that the royal family was too sympathetic to the Catholic cause”

Although both her parents were Roman Catholic, Anne and her sister were raised as Protestants at Charles II's request. There were fears within government that the royal family was too sympathetic to the Catholic cause, and anti-Catholic sentiment still lingered from the Bye Plot of 1603 and the Gunpowder Plot of 1605, both of which would have seen James VI and I removed from the English throne.

Anne's marriage to Prince George of Denmark in 1683 – her second cousin once removed – was an arranged but happy union. Charles II wanted to cement an Anglo-Danish alliance, and Anne's father approved as it restricted the power of the Dutch Republic and therefore his son-in-law, William of Orange, who was married to his other daughter, Mary.

Even though Anne was content with her loyal husband, he was reputed to be a bore, with Charles II commenting: “I have tried him drunk and I've tried

him sober, but there is nothing in him.” Years later, Queen Victoria would comment that she hoped Prince Albert would never occupy the role of the “stupid and insignificant husband”, as George had.

FEAR AND LOATHING

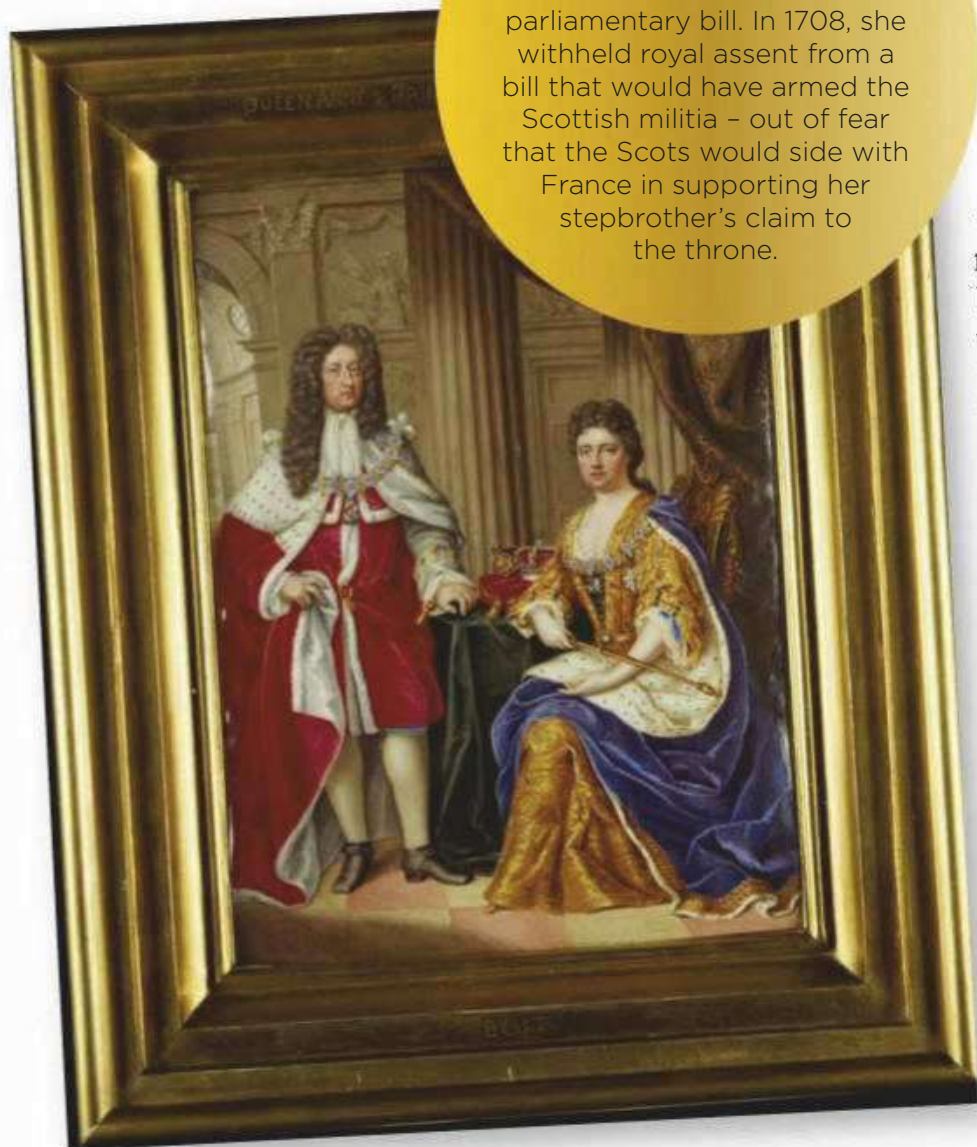
Charles II died without legitimate heirs in 1685, so Anne's father ascended the throne as James VII and II, to the dismay of Parliament. James tried to promote religious liberty by reversing laws that punished Catholics and non-conformist Protestants. The fear of the King's tolerance and his close ties with France led to fierce opposition in political circles, which reached their zenith in 1688. That was when his new wife – Anne Hyde had died in 1671, and James had remarried in 1673 – gave birth to a son. The infant, another James, displaced Mary as heir apparent and would almost certainly have been raised as a Catholic.

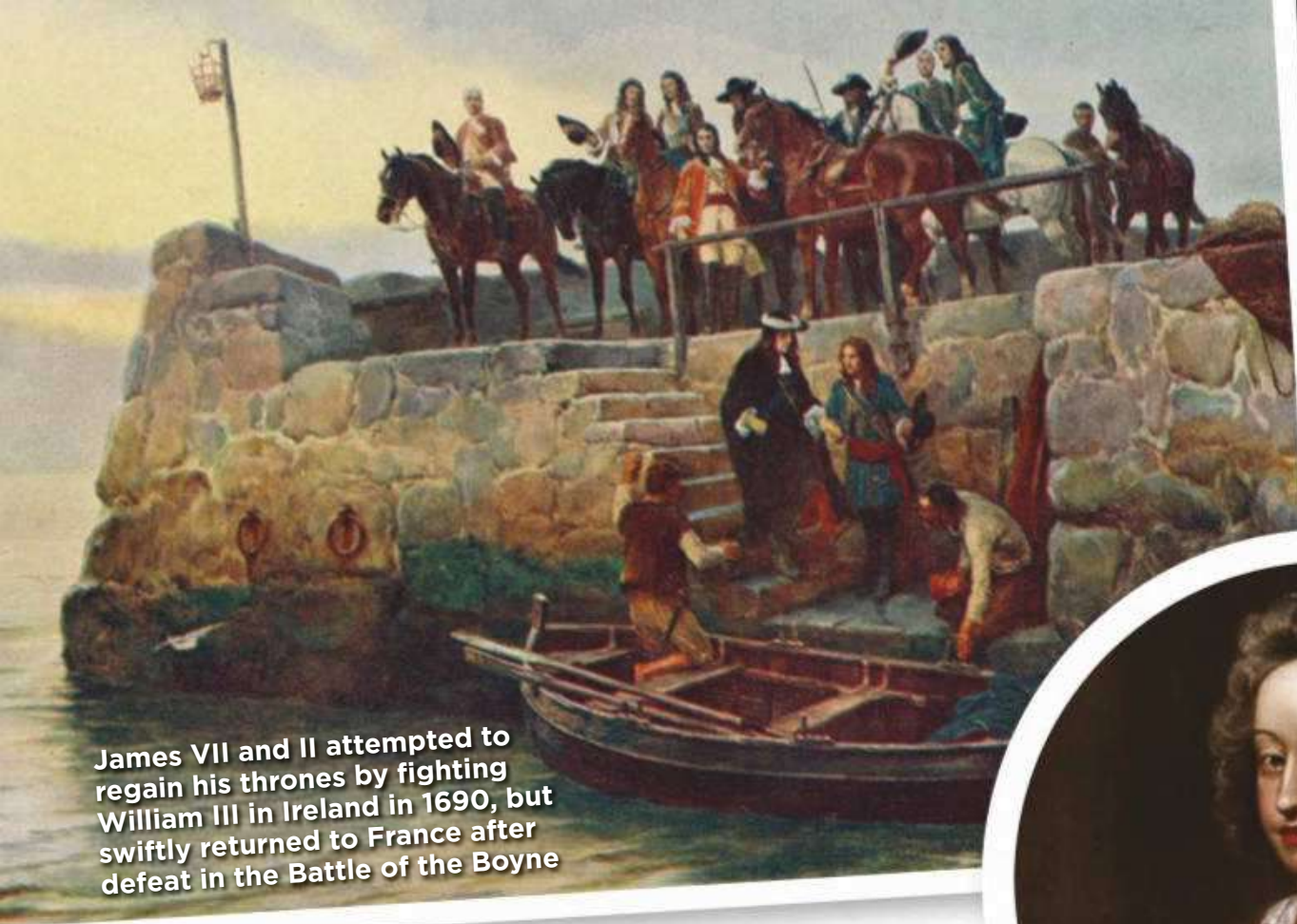
Seven leading nobles secretly called for William of Orange to sail from the Netherlands to seize the throne in Mary's name. Anne did not protest, and when the invasion came in November 1688, Anne announced her support. The so-called Glorious Revolution had begun.

William III and Mary II became joint rulers in 1689. The Bill of Rights was declared later that year: it restricted the rights of the royal prerogative, created a constitutional monarchy and settled the line of succession so that in future only a Protestant could wear the crown. This put Anne next in line.

As a female member of the royal family, Anne was constantly reminded that her principal

Though their marriage was arranged, Anne and Prince George of Denmark were devoted to one another





James VII and II attempted to regain his thrones by fighting William III in Ireland in 1690, but swiftly returned to France after defeat in the Battle of the Boyne



A frail Anne at the Knights of the Garter ceremony in 1713, a year before her death; she had been alarmingly overweight even at the time of her ascension

INSET: Prince William was the only one of Anne's children to survive infancy, and he only lived until the age of 11

< duty lay in producing children to ensure the future of the Stuart dynasty. Fears of a Catholic monarch had whipped Britain into a frenzy during James's reign, circumstances that no one wanted to see repeated.

In 1689, Anne delivered, giving birth to a son named William – her first surviving child after a string of miscarriages. He was the cause of much joy, as his birth cemented the Protestant succession.

WATER OVER BLOOD

The relationship that would define Anne's life and reign, was that with her childhood friend Sarah Churchill. Their close bond is often seen as a weakness of Anne's – contemporaries believed she was under the thumb of Churchill's scheming. Some historians have even suggested that Churchill was the real power behind the throne.

Friends from a young age, Churchill was swiftly promoted through the royal household and under Anne became the Mistress of the Robes – the most senior position a woman could hold – meaning that she always had Anne's ear. Unusually for a woman at that time, Churchill was obsessed with politics and was allowed to control her salary, allowing her to become one of the richest women in England. Her husband, John, reaped the benefits from Anne's relationship with his wife. Anne made him captain-general of her forces when she became Queen, as well as Duke of Marlborough.

The bonds between Anne and her sister, on the other hand, became strained over time. They argued over money, with Anne claiming an allowance – spurred on by Churchill – and declaring that William was unkind to her. She also distanced herself from many of William and Mary's

“Suffering badly from gout, Anne had to be carried into her coronation on a sedan chair”

policies, to the point that the King and Queen thought Anne might be trying to undermine them. The joint monarchs despised Churchill, who they believed held far too much sway over Anne. Repeated calls to have her dismissed were ignored. After a severely painful labour in 1692 that resulted in a child who survived just minutes, Anne, who was still in bed recovering, received a visit from her sister.

Mary chose this moment to again demand Churchill's dismissal – and Anne refused for the last time. The two sisters would never meet again. Mary died in 1694, childless, leaving William to rule alone until his own death in 1702. It was then that Anne, aged 37, ascended the throne.

Like her sister, Anne too was now childless. The hope that had blossomed in 1689 with William's birth proved short-lived. Within weeks, it became clear that he was an ill child. He suffered from debilitating convulsions and struggled to walk, and he died in 1700 at the

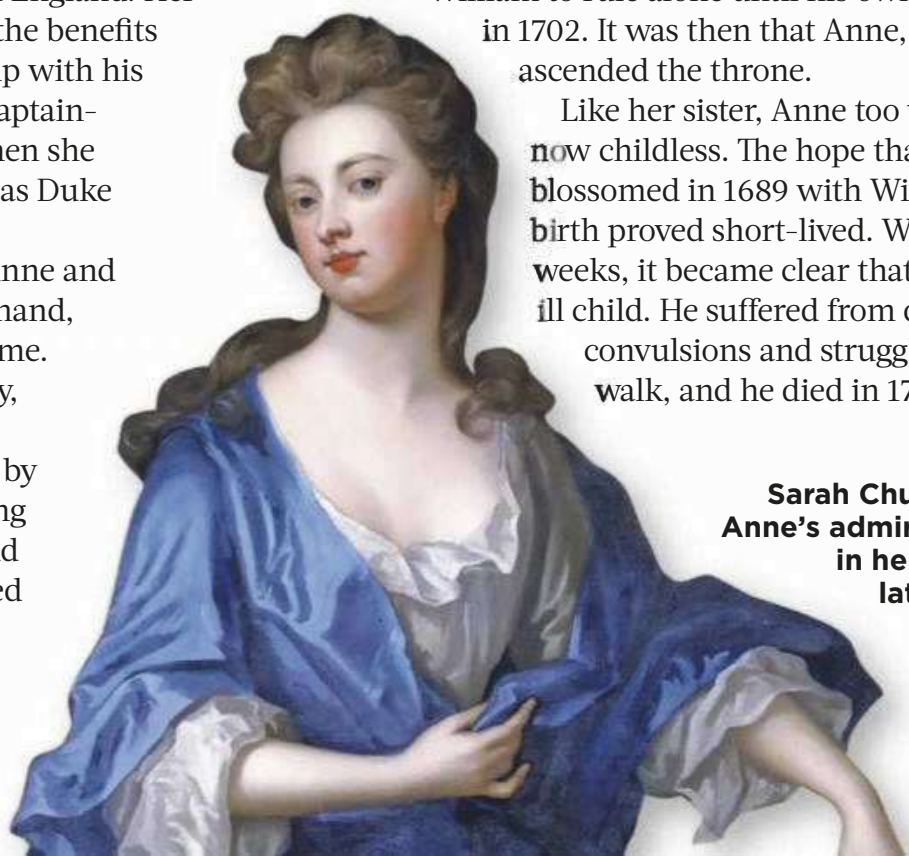
age of 11. That caused Parliament's fear of a future Catholic monarch to resurface, which led to the 1701 Act of Settlement. Should Anne not produce another heir, the throne would pass to James VII and II's cousin Sophia, the Electress of Hanover.

TRIUMPH AND TORMENTS

Anne, who by this time suffered badly from gout, had to be carried into her coronation on a sedan chair. It was hardly the regal and independent impression she had hoped to give. Yet her reign was marked by two major events that would demonstrate her effectiveness as a ruler.

The first was her role in the War of the Spanish Succession of 1701–14. At the turn of the 18th century, Europe was ruled by a collection of related and powerful families. When Charles II of Spain died childless in 1700, his closest heirs were members of the French Bourbon and Austrian Hapsburg families: the ascension of either to the Spanish throne would overturn the delicate power balance that had persisted for so long.

Anne involved herself in political decisions, attending more cabinet meetings than any of her predecessors. She had the wisdom to realise that the war was unpopular. She sought peace and the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, which granted Britain territories including Gibraltar and



Sarah Churchill drew Anne's admiration early in her reign, but later became a thorn in her side



More tragic royals



EDWARD II

(1284-1327)

During his reign, Edward endured disagreements with his barons due to his habit of showering offices on his favourites at court. His wife, Queen Isabella, became the lover of one of Edward's exiled barons, Roger Mortimer, and together they invaded England and had Edward imprisoned. Edward and Isabella's son, Edward III, was put on the throne, with Isabella ruling as regent. Edward II died in mysterious circumstances - rumoured to have been murdered on the orders of his wife.



EDWARD V

(1470-c1483)

RICHARD DUKE OF YORK

(1473-c1483)

It is still not clear exactly what happened to the Princes in the Tower, the only sons of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville. On the death of their father they were taken to the Tower of London, supposedly for safekeeping in preparation for Edward's coronation. Instead, their uncle took the throne for himself as Richard III and the boys disappeared. Rumours of their murder circulated, and in the 17th-century two young bodies were found in the Tower. It's not known whether they belong to the missing princes.



LADY JANE GREY

(1537-1554)

At the death of Edward VI in 1553, his sister Mary was next in line according to the will of their father, Henry VIII. Yet Mary's strong Catholicism frightened the nobles who had supported the Reformation, and the dying Edward was persuaded to declare his 16-year-old cousin Lady Jane Grey his successor. She was deposed after nine days, then beheaded on Mary's orders in 1554.



GEORGE III (1738-1820)

George was the first Hanoverian monarch to be born in England and speak English as his first language. He suffered several bouts of

mental illness during his reign, which coincided with the American Revolution - leading to the unfortunate moniker of the "Mad King who lost America". For the last decade of his life he was permanently incapacitated, with his son ruling as Prince Regent. For many years, it was thought that George suffered from a physical condition called porphyria.



PRINCESS CHARLOTTE

(1796-1817)

Hailed as the hope of a nation, the only child of George IV was loved by the people who disapproved of the scandalous lives of her family. She died in childbirth at the age of 21 - plunging the country into mourning for George III's only legitimate grandchild. Charlotte's uncle, Prince Edward, quickly married Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg to ensure an heir - the future Queen Victoria would be born 18 months after Charlotte's death.



PRINCE JOHN

(1905-1919)

The youngest child of George V was kept out of the public eye throughout his short life due to epilepsy, learning disabilities and possibly autism. From the age of 11, he stopped appearing in public, living in a cottage at the edge of the Sandringham estate - with a nanny and local children as companions.



PRINCESS MARGARET

(1930-2002)

The younger sister of Elizabeth II, Margaret was a popular royal who tried to balance her party-girl lifestyle with her duty. Her doomed relationship with RAF officer Peter Townsend saw her consider marrying the divorced equerry, before changing her mind in favour of her responsibility to the Commonwealth. She would later marry photographer Antony Armstrong-Jones; their marriage ended in divorce after infidelities on both sides.

Menorca - ensuring naval supremacy for Britain in the Western Mediterranean - as well as the right to a controlled trade with the Spanish New World.

The second was the creation of Great Britain. When James VI and I ascended the English throne in 1603, the kingdoms of England (which included Wales) and Scotland had the same monarch but were separate sovereign states. Tensions between the two parliaments had been high for years, and a union was deemed the best solution to avoid war. Scotland needed economic security and England wanted assurance that Scotland wouldn't be a back door for a Jacobite rebellion. Anne was in full favour of a union: "We shall esteem it as the greatest glory of our reign...being fully persuaded it must prove the greatest happiness of our people."

The Acts of Union came into effect on 1 May 1707, uniting England, Scotland and Wales as the Kingdom of Great Britain. The entirety of Ireland, at this time, was a separate polity.

Despite these triumphs, Anne's personal tragedies haunted her throughout her life. She suffered no less than 12 miscarriages and stillbirths, and of the five children she gave

Ask the expert:

Anne's achievement in preventing the country from splitting apart is not to be underrated



ANNE SOMERSET

Lady Anne Somerset is a historian who specialises in the Tudor and Stuart monarchies. Her book *Queen Anne: The Politics of Passion* (Harper Collins, 2012) is an in-depth biography of the life of the last Stuart.

DID YOU KNOW?

Anne's Great Britain lasted for 93 years. In 1800, a second act was passed incorporating Ireland into the kingdom. Then, in 1922, most of the island ceded as the Irish Free State, leaving the Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as it is today.

Q Why is Anne often overlooked as a monarch?

A One mundane reason for Anne not being better known is that when students study the Tudors and Stuarts, Anne's reign comes at the fag-end of the period, and often the time to focus properly on the subject is lacking. Studies of the reign tend to concentrate on the Duke of Marlborough's [John Churchill's] victories in the War of the Spanish Succession, for which Anne is given no credit, and that Great Britain effectively first became a major power during her reign is not ascribed to her.

She is perhaps best known for her tragic history as a mother, and this has overshadowed all other aspects of her life. She lacked glamour and charisma, presided over a pretty dreary court and was certainly the least colourful Stuart. On the other hand, it is also arguable that she was the most successful member of the dynasty, but spectacular failure would perhaps have made her more memorable.

Q How did the losses of her children affect her reign?

A The fact that Anne had failed in what many would have regarded as the primary function of female royalty – to secure the succession by providing a direct heir – lessened her prestige. After the death of her son in 1700, Anne was so emotionally shattered that she withdrew from the world, but on her accession to the throne “considerations of the public good ... dragged her out of a retired life that suited her so greatly”. But her tragic history inevitably shaped her character, and she made no secret of the sadness that still haunted her.

Her relations with her Hanoverian heirs presumptive were complicated by her sense of personal loss. For the first few years of her reign, Anne still clung to the hope that she would produce a child of her own, and the insensitive demands of

Sophia of Hanover to be given official recognition as Anne's successor infuriated the Queen – implying that it was out of the question that she would have another baby.

If Anne's son William had survived, no one would have imagined that Anne hankered to reinstate her half-brother James in the succession, and the Whigs would have been unable to create the impression – prevalent by the end of her reign – that the Protestant settlement was in danger.

Q Was she an effective ruler?

A The assumption that Anne was a weak and ineffective ruler is without foundation. She did not suffer from a belief that because she was a woman she was automatically unfitted to wield power, and was not prepared to allow her male ministers to impose their will on her on that account. Despite her lack of training, she adapted to the demands of sovereignty remarkably well.

Her great aim was to prevent any one political party from becoming dominant, at the expense of the monarch's power, and on the whole, she achieved this. She held out against the Whigs taking permanent control of government, but when she dismissed her Whig ministers, she also resisted allowing the Tories to monopolise power. At her death, monarchical power was handed largely intact to her successor.

Q What was her lasting legacy?

A It is sometimes alleged that Anne damaged the interests of her country by bringing the War of the Spanish Succession to a premature close, meaning that France remained more powerful – and more of a threat to Britain – than would have been the case if Marlborough had been permitted to inflict a resounding defeat on the enemy. But, conversely, if the war had continued for longer, Britain might have been bankrupted by the struggle, and revolution and social unrest could have ensued.

Although Anne is often depicted as a secret Jacobite, who longed to bequeath her throne to her half-brother James, this is grossly unfair. She should be credited with the fact that at her death, the crown went not to a Catholic Stuart with absolutist tendencies, but to the Protestant Hanoverians who, for all their flaws, had to work with Parliament. Anne has some claim to be regarded as Britain's first constitutional monarch, and deserves recognition for her role in ensuring that Britain remains a constitutional monarchy to this day.

The fact that Anne did not confer the title of King on her husband changed for ever the position of Queens Regnant, ensuring that their power to rule in their own right was formally established.



The 1704 Battle of Malaga was the largest naval battle of the War of the Spanish Succession

birth to, only William survived past infancy. The horrific loss of so many children hit both Anne and George hard. Her multiple miscarriages are now thought to have been caused by Hughes Syndrome or Lupus – conditions that affect the immune system. Anne’s inability to produce a surviving heir stalked her: she believed God was punishing her for abandoning her father.

FAVOURITE BECOMES FOE

Anne’s friendship with Churchill was also suffering. While Sarah was a strong supporter of the Whigs, Anne preferred the Tories. They were known as the Church party and religion was a subject close to Anne’s heart – she was a devout Protestant and was well aware of the trouble religion had caused her family. Sarah’s behaviour towards Anne also differed to many at court. She would never flatter or compliment the Queen, and insisted on giving her advice on state matters.

In earlier years, Anne had found this a refreshing change from the pandering and fawning of court, but as the years went on, the Queen’s affection for Churchill waned. At the death of Prince George in 1708, Churchill reprimanded the Queen for mourning, removed a painting of George from Anne’s room and refused to adhere to the rules for mourning attire. This perceived heartlessness hardened Anne’s heart against her once-beloved friend.

Just as the devastating grief Queen Victoria felt at the loss of Albert has been well-documented, so was Anne believed to have been as affected by her loss of George. She allegedly burst into tears when handed

papers regarding naval affairs, which George had dealt with as Lord High Admiral.

Out of pity for a poor relation, Churchill had introduced the Queen to a distant cousin of hers, Abigail Masham, in the hope of finding her a role at court. This had the unintended consequence of giving the Queen a new favourite, and Churchill became incredibly jealous, spreading rumours about Anne’s ‘immoral’ relationship with Masham. Unlike Churchill, Masham was timid, unassuming and never spoke out of turn.

Finally fed up of the Churchills’ attempts to influence her, Anne removed John as Captain-General and cut Sarah from the royal household. With the loss of both Prince George and Sarah

The 1707 Acts of Union created a single crown for England and Scotland

Churchill, Anne was left without the two people who had been constants in her life for more than 20 years.

By July 1714, the Queen’s health had worsened – she struggled to walk and was overweight. On the anniversary of Prince William’s death, she suffered a stroke and died two days later, with one of her doctors commenting: “I believe sleep was never more welcome to a weary traveller than death was to her.” She attended cabinet meetings up until her stroke and it’s possible the stress of matters of state took their toll on her – on top of her own losses and illness.

Many modern opinions of Anne come from Churchill’s disparaging memoirs, in which she wrote that Anne “certainly meant well and was not a fool, but nobody can maintain that she was wise, nor entertaining in conversation” and “ignorant in everything but what the parsons had taught her”. These comments could be the cruel remarks of a scorned woman; modern assessments view Anne as a queen who was popular with her people, had a strong sense of loyalty to her country and was known to like a brandy or two.

With Anne died the House of Stuart, though many pretenders to the crown rose up in rebellion over the years. The House of Hanover began its rule of Britain and the Georgian era swept in. Anne’s reign forever changed the face of Britain, politically and geographically, and created a prosperous nation that flourished for centuries. 📍

“Anne’s inability to produce a surviving heir stalked her”



With Anne’s death in 1714 the crown passed to the House of Hanover – but not to Sophia, who predeceased her



Anne’s relationship with Sarah Churchill is explored *The Favourite*, starring Olivia Colman, which will be released in the UK in 2019

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Which other kings and queens – British or otherwise – are overlooked by the history books?

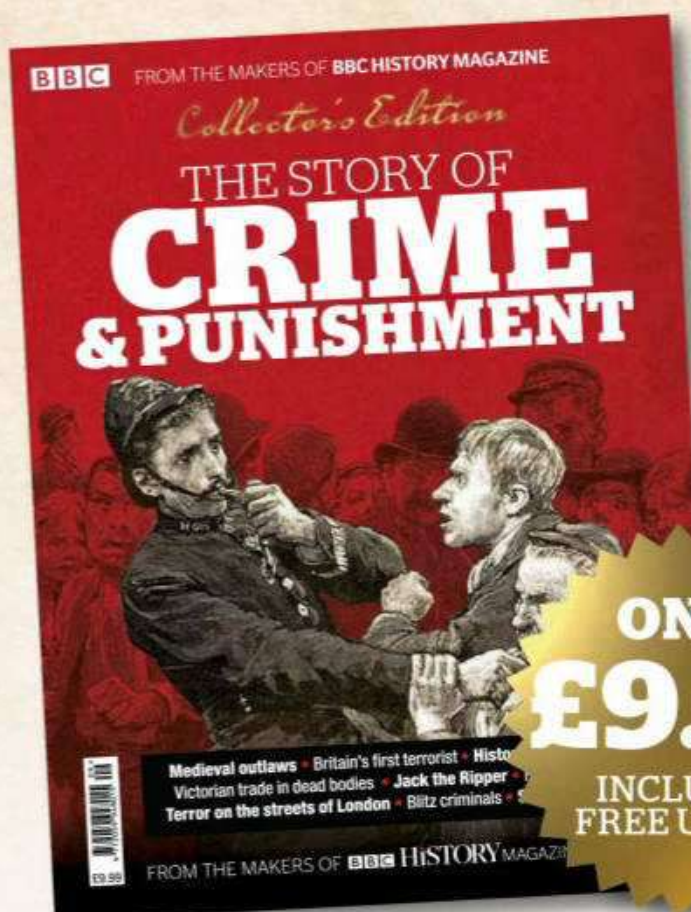
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DOCTOR WHO

The Time Lord from Gallifrey hit our screens in November 1963, and it wasn't long before he (and now, she) became a pop-culture touchstone

Words: Nige Tassell



THE ORIGINAL, YOU MIGHT SAY

William Hartnell was a noted film actor before becoming the First Doctor. He was reticent to take on an ongoing television role and “had to be persuaded over two very expensive lunches,” producer Waris Hussein later told *Radio Times*. It would be remembered as Hartnell’s most enduring performance.

MIRRORPIX

THE HEROES BEHIND THE CAMERA

Saluting those who shaped *Doctor Who* as much as its actors



A WOMAN'S WORK

The show's original producer, Verity Lambert, peruses a script of 1965 serial *Mission to the Unknown*. Lambert was not only the youngest drama producer at the BBC, but also the only woman in that role.



INSIDE THE PEPPERPOT

The actors inside the Dalek shells remained out of sight. "We'd rehearse in our underpants with sink plungers at the end of our extended arms," one Dalek operator revealed. "It wasn't a job you would die to get."

DALEK DADDIES

These men were behind the creation of the Doctor's most famous foes – the Daleks. Appearing in 1963, they were the brainchild of scriptwriter Terry Nation (*left*), while their distinctive appearance was realised by designer Raymond Cusick (*right*).



SOUND AND VISIONARY

The show's theme was an electronic version of a Ron Grainger score, as created by Delia Derbyshire of the BBC Radiophonic Workshop. Denied a credit at the time, in the decades since Derbyshire has been hailed for her career-long experimentalism.

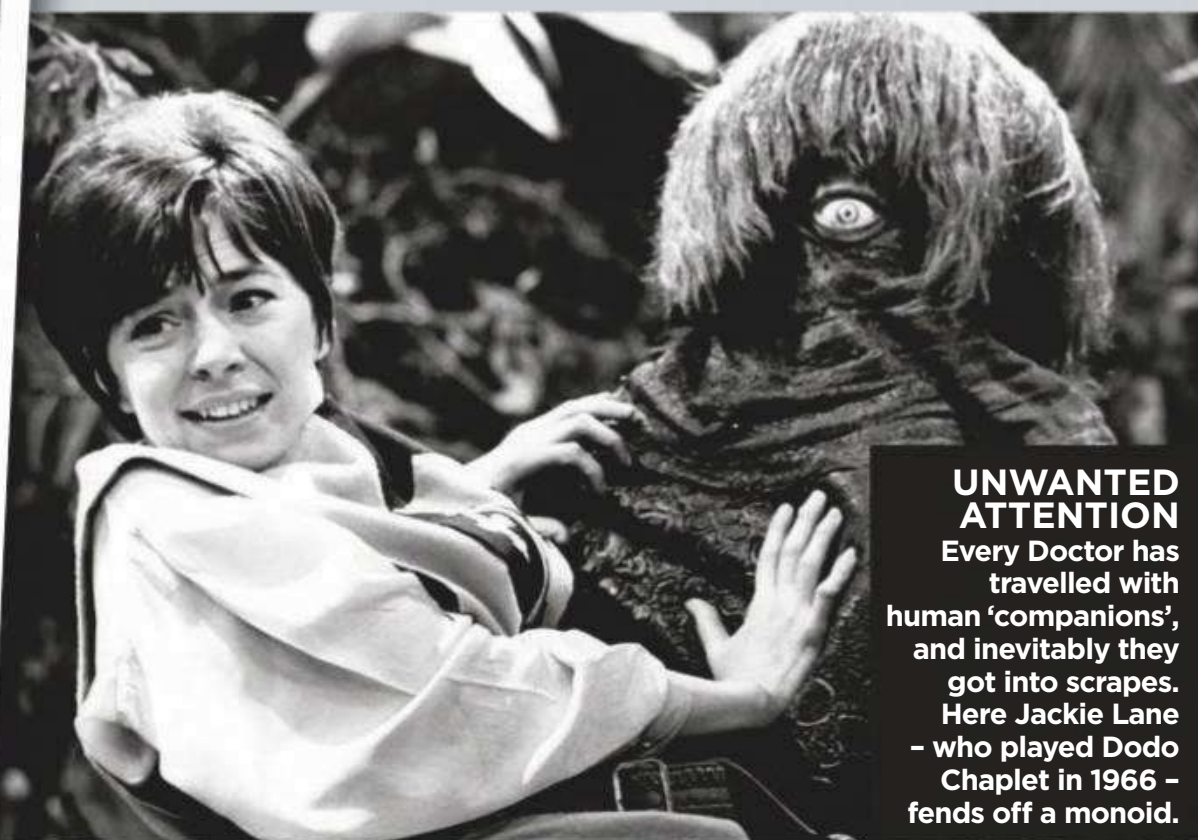
"DOCTOR WHO WAS THE FIRST MYTHOLOGY THAT I LEARNED"

NEIL GAIMAN, AUTHOR





ALL ABOARD!
Daleks famously couldn't climb stairs, so a London Routemaster bus was a definite no-no. Promotions like this were common: despite their inherent menace, the Daleks were used to advertise ice lollies and Weetabix.



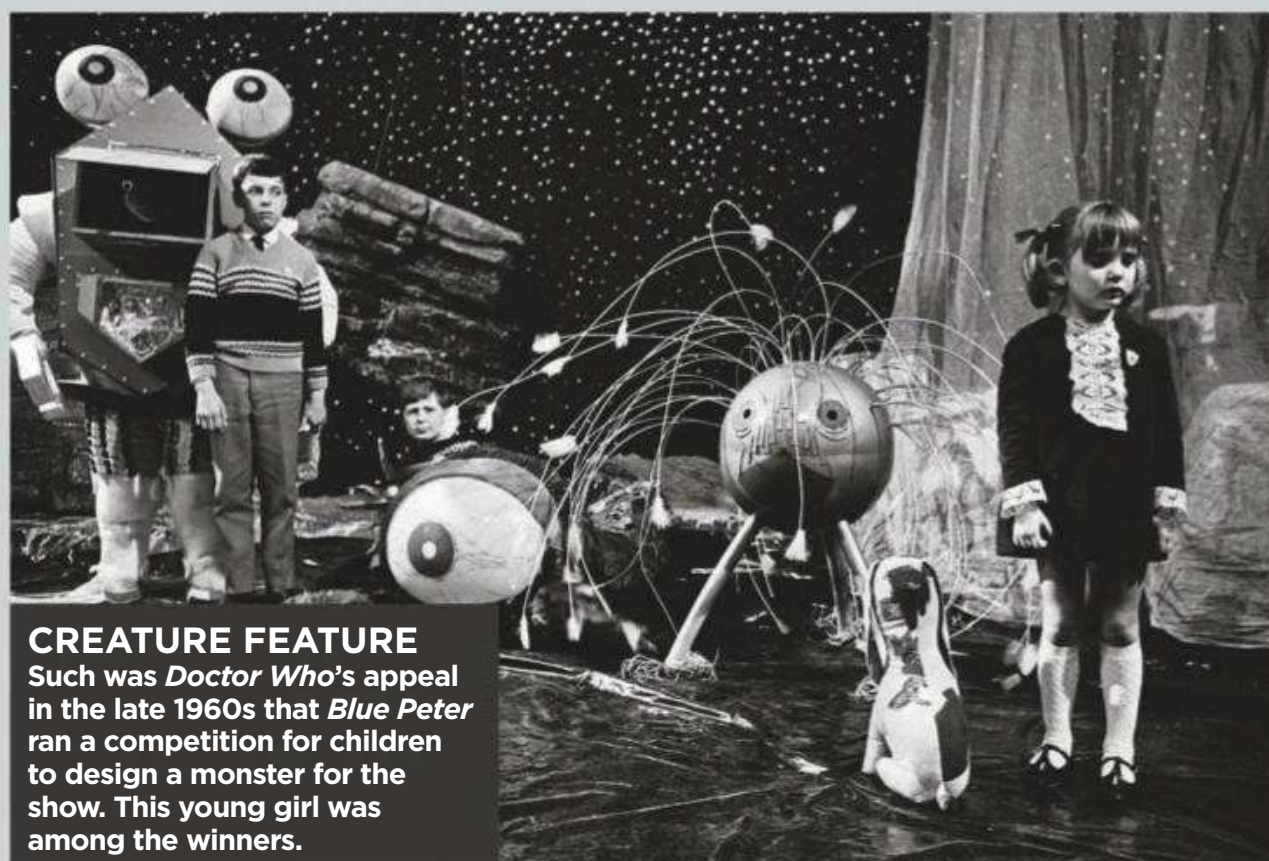
UNWANTED ATTENTION
Every Doctor has travelled with human 'companions', and inevitably they got into scrapes. Here Jackie Lane – who played Dodo Chaplet in 1966 – fends off a monoid.



QUITE AN ENTRANCE
A security guard at Ealing Studios is bemused by this 'invasion' of Cybermen. The cyborgs, a recurring presence since 1966, are second only to the Daleks when it comes to *Doctor Who* villains we love to hate.



MAKING MONSTERS
With no CGI, the show relied on costumes to make monsters real. This Second Doctor foe is the Yeti – with North Wales standing in for the Himalayas.



CREATURE FEATURE
Such was *Doctor Who*'s appeal in the late 1960s that *Blue Peter* ran a competition for children to design a monster for the show. This young girl was among the winners.



SCREEN IDOLS
Jon Pertwee and Elisabeth Sladen, who played the Doctor's assistant Sarah Jane Smith, are mobbed by fans during a public appearance in Blackpool in 1974.

**"IT WAS SO
MUCH BETTER THAN
REAL LIFE"**

TOM BAKER, THE FOURTH DOCTOR

DIAL T FOR TIME LORD

The Second and Third Doctors – Patrick Troughton (*bottom*) and Jon Pertwee – peer out from the TARDIS in an episode that presented the first three Doctors together on screen for the first time. The decision to use a police telephone box as the Doctor's mode of travel was largely made for financial reasons: it was cheap to recreate.



BARK AND BYTE
Not all companions have been human. The robotic dog K9 - seen alongside Fourth Doctor Tom Baker and assistant Leela, played by Louise Jameson - debuted in 1977.



THE LONG AND WINDING SCARF
Tom Baker played the Fourth Doctor as an effervescent character never seen without his long, multi-coloured scarf trailing behind him. It was a sartorial trademark replicated by many fans.



AT CLOSE QUARTERS
Doctor Who conventions have been red-letter days for the show's fans since the first was held in a church hall in Battersea in 1977. Here, Sixth Doctor Colin Baker greets some young admirers.



THE WAX WORKS
Tom Baker wasn't available to do the photo call for the show's 20th-anniversary special in 1983 - a crossover episode featuring all five Doctors so far - so he was replaced by his waxwork from Madame Tussauds. The other four (*l-r*) are Patrick Troughton, Peter Davison, Richard Hurndall (standing in for the late William Hartnell) and Jon Pertwee.

BITTERSWEET
When the Seventh Doctor (Sylvester McCoy) faced the Kandy Man in 1988, the likeness to Bertie Bassett was so striking that the BBC agreed never to use the villain again.

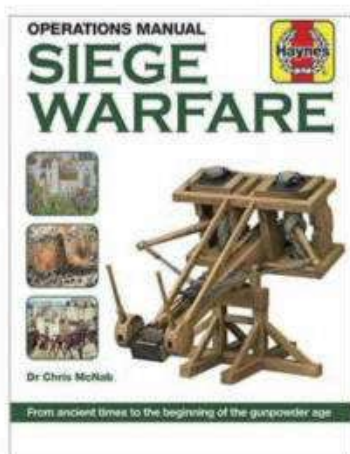


PLAIN CLOTHES DICTATOR

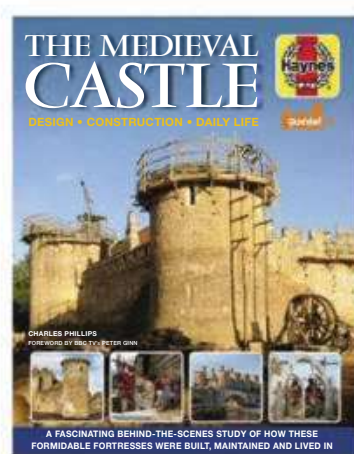
It wasn't until 12 years after the Daleks' first appearance that viewers clapped eyes on their fictional creator – the megalomaniac Davros. Actor Terry Molloy, who played him for several years, is not relaxing with a cuppa – he's drinking food colouring to give Davros his black lips and tongue.

**“THE LETTERS CAME
FROM THE PARENTS
SAYING ‘HOW DARE YOU
PUT THESE THINGS ON?’”**
TERRY NATION, ABOUT THE DALEKS

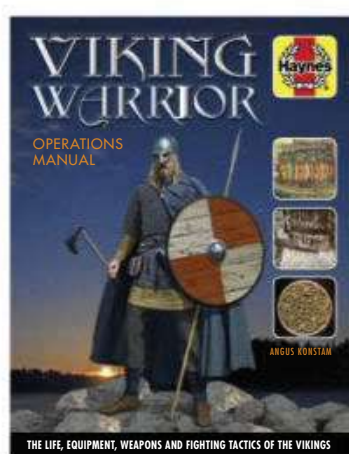
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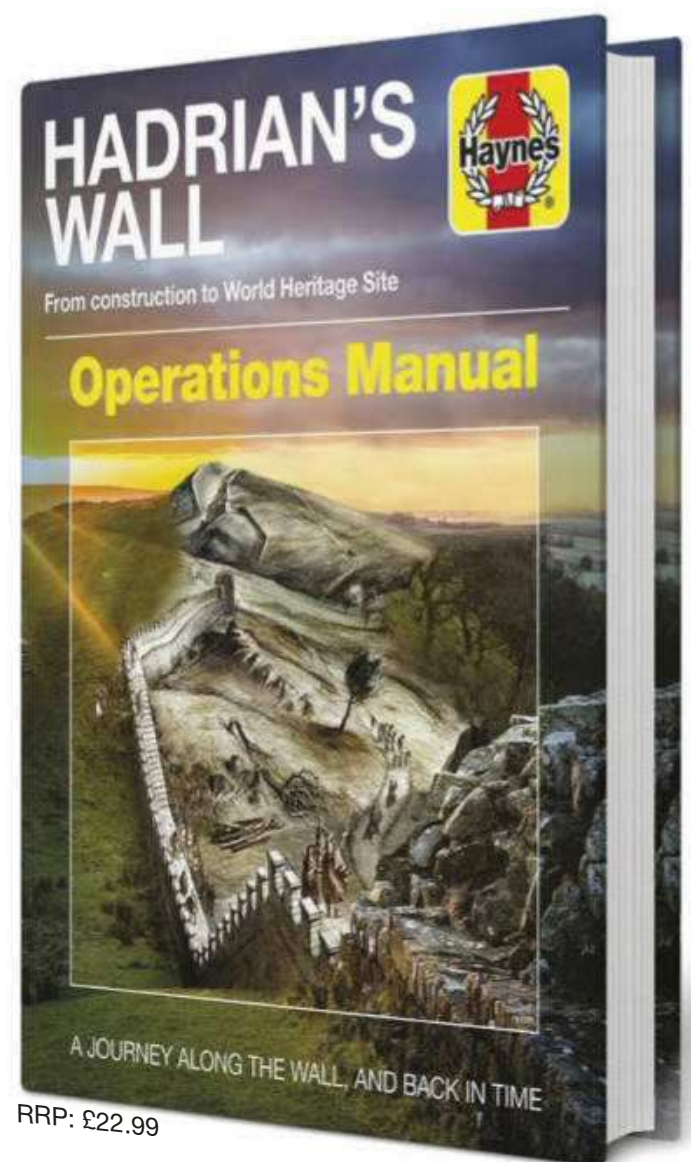
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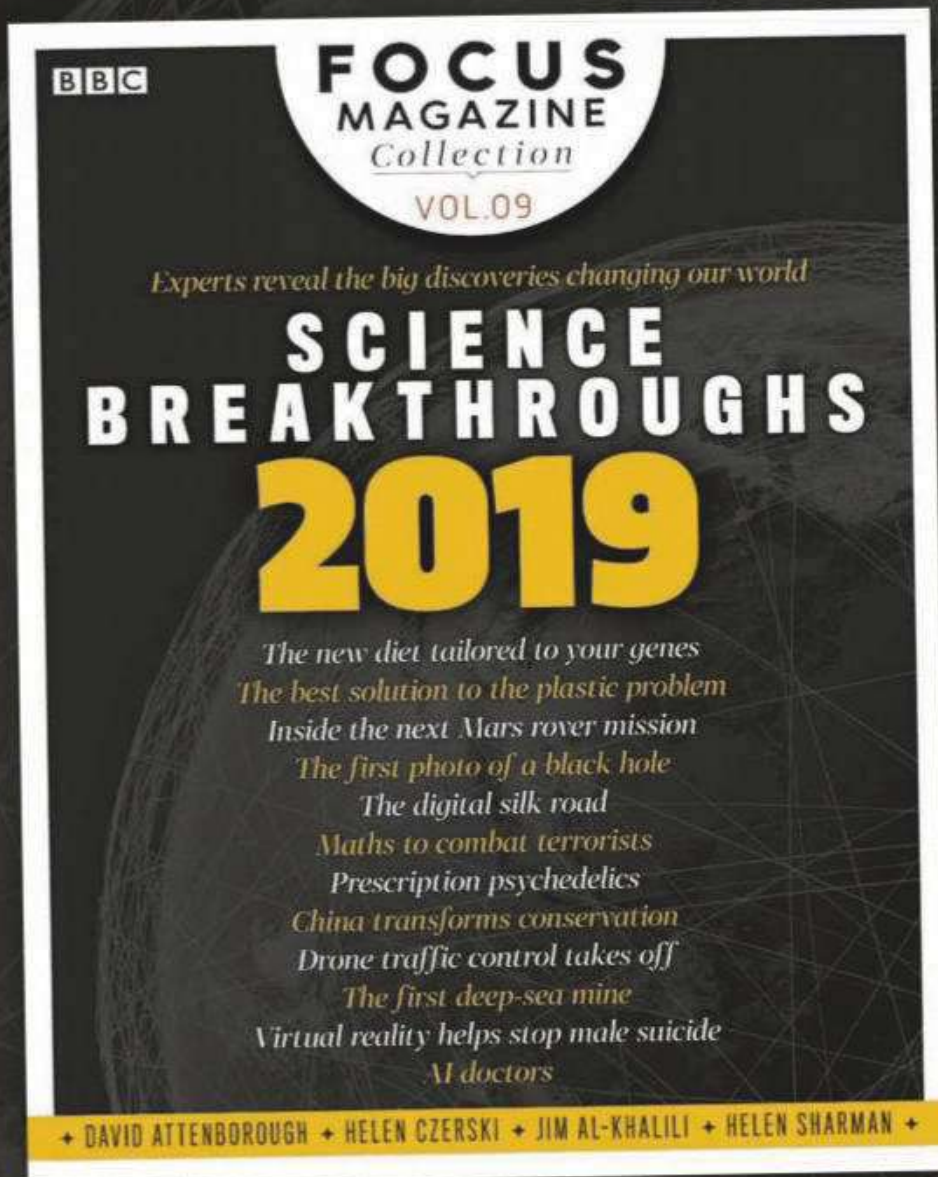
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Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER



DID YOU KNOW?

FLEETING CHILDHOODS

Young Mayans didn't have much of a childhood. They began helping their parents and learning a trade at the age of five or six, and had their coming of age ceremony – making them ready for marriage – by the time they were 15.

WHY DID THE MAYANS WANT THEIR CHILDREN TO BE CROSS-EYED?



One must be willing to suffer for beauty – or at least that's what the Mayans said to their infant children.

Strabismus, or crossed eyes, was highly desired, both for its good looks and in honour of the Sun god Kinich Ahau. He was depicted as cross-eyed, and having a single incisor in the upper row of his teeth.

To get the effect, mothers hung little objects in front of their babies' faces for them to stare at constantly. And it was not the only body modification – boards would be strapped to an infant's head in the hope of elongating the skull, a popular status symbol.



MIRRORS TO THE SOL
'Kinich' is assumed to mean 'sun-eyed' and was used as an honorific title for Mayan rulers

ALAMY



ARRESTING DEVELOPMENTS

It was an unfair cop, but women PCs lacked powers of arrest until 1922

Who was the first Metropolitan Policewoman?

🎯 The Metropolitan Police of London may have been formed in 1829, but it would take another 90 years before it had its first female peeler or bobby. The catalyst, much like with suffrage, was World War I. Since men were away fighting, women went into the workplace and took on traditionally male roles, including in law and order.

Volunteer policing organisations such as the Women's Police Service were set up and, in 1915, Edith Smith became the first officer in Britain as she patrolled Grantham. In fact, several towns and cities had women on the beat before London. The prospect of a woman in the Met was

still making officers laugh in 1916, with one simply saying, "Not even if the war lasts 50 years."

That officer was wrong. In 1919, the Metropolitan Police Women Patrols began, led by one of the most committed volunteers, Sofia Stanley. Commissioner Sir Nevil Macready was all in favour of female constables, although he admitted he didn't want "vinegary spinsters" or "blighted middle-aged fanatics" filling the ranks.

And there were limitations: most notably that they didn't have the power of arrest until 1922. Upon witnessing a crime, they had to fetch a male colleague.

21

The number of participants in the world's first modern beauty contest, held in 1888 in the Belgian town of Spa.

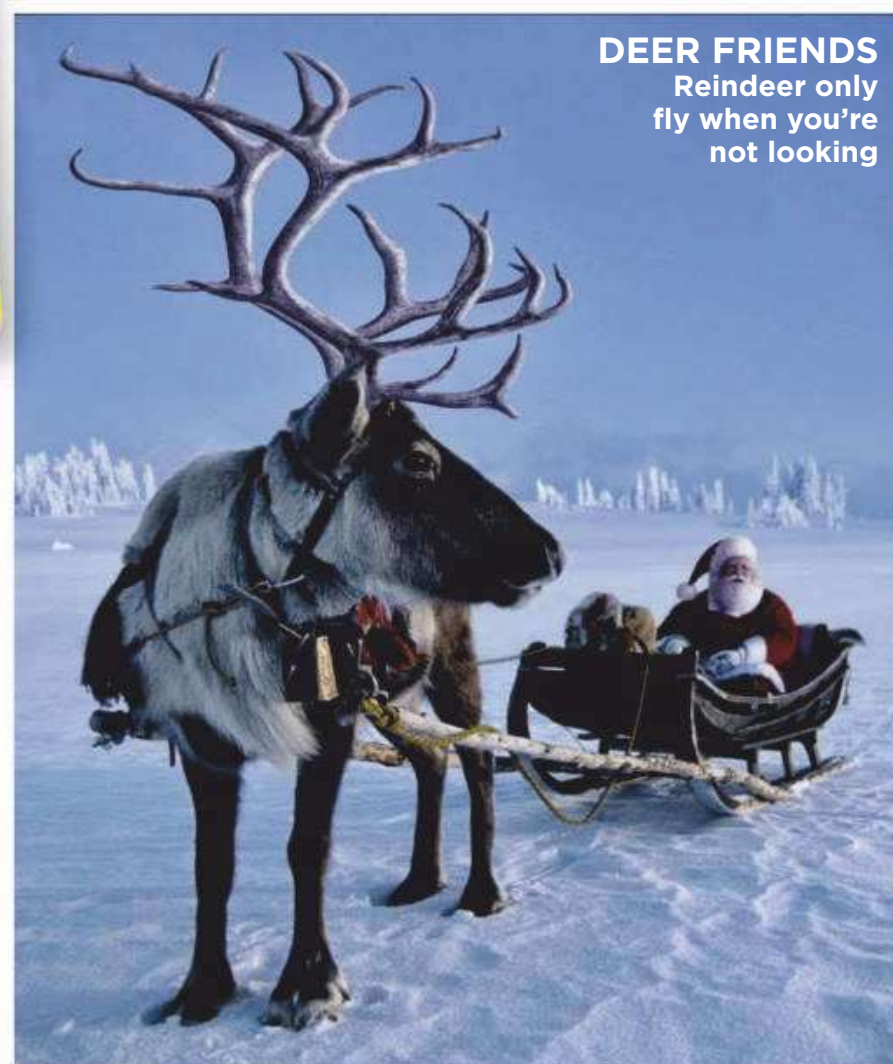
Why are reindeer associated with Father Christmas?

🎯 What would jolly Saint Nick do without his reindeer? It was as late as 1821 that us mortals learned of his trusted sleigh-pulling friends, and this fact was committed to paper in the 1821 poem *Old Santeclaus with Much Delight*, though the person who did so is unknown.

Two years later, their names were jotted down in the perennial favourite *The Night Before Christmas* – all except Rudolph, who had to wait until 1939 for his time to shine.

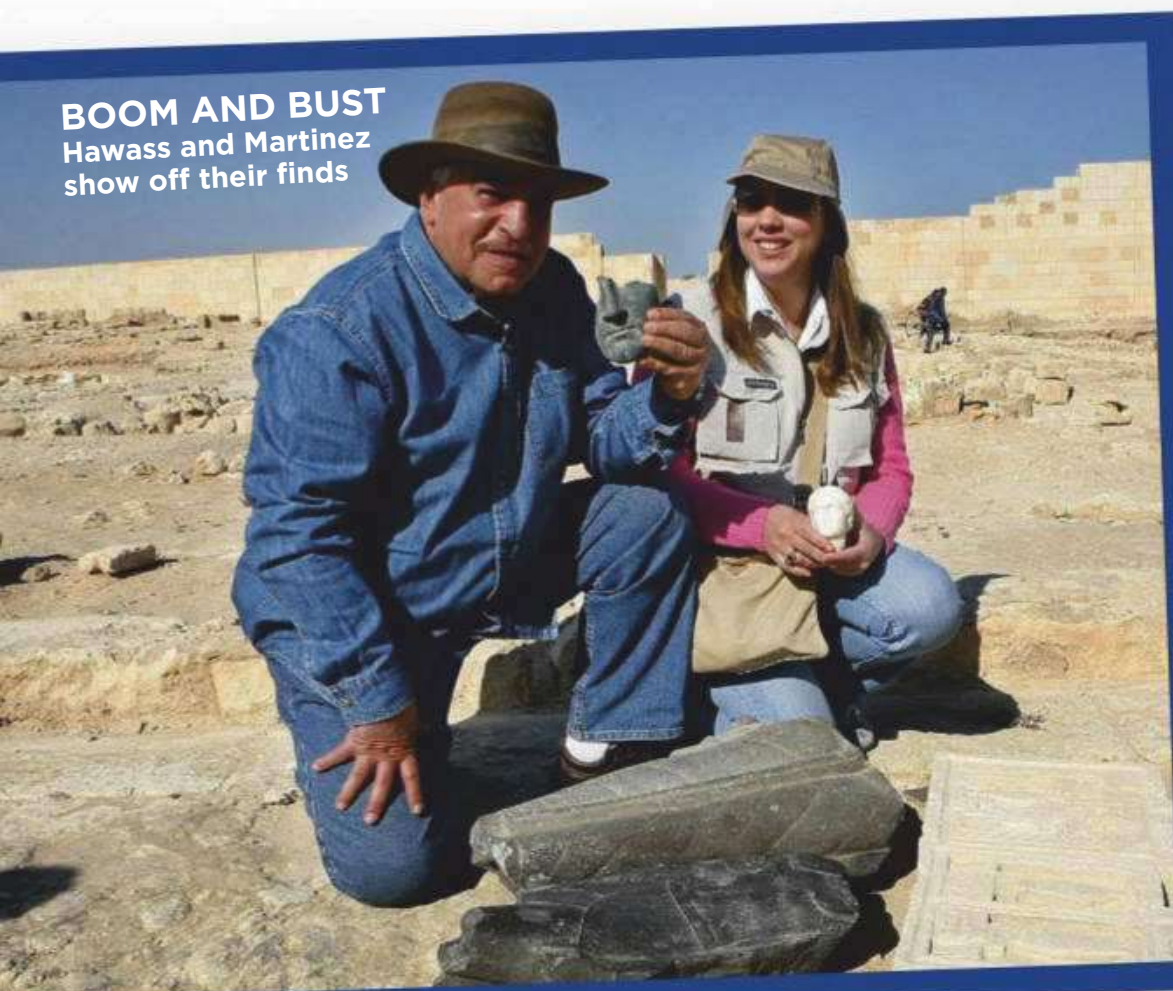
DEER FRIENDS

Reindeer only fly when you're not looking



BOOM AND BUST

Hawass and Martinez show off their finds



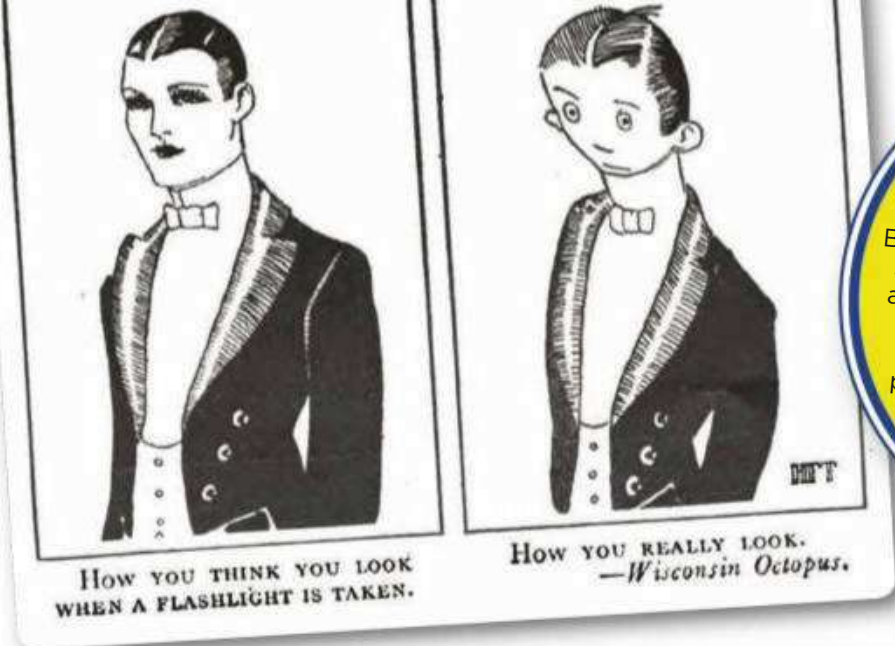
WHERE IS CLEOPATRA BURIED?

🎯 "No grave upon the Earth shall clip in it a pair so famous," eulogised Shakespeare about the shared resting place of Antony and Cleopatra. But the Bard wasn't clear on this grave's location, and historical record isn't either.

Plutarch and Suetonius wrote that after Octavian defeated the two lovers – leading to Cleopatra's legendary encounter with the asp in 30 BC – he allowed them to be

buried together. Neither wrote down where, but a decade of excavations at the temple of Taposiris Magna, west of Alexandria, hopes to reveal the answer.

Dominican archaeologist Kathleen Martinez, with the help of famed Egyptologist Zahi Hawass, has found coins minted by Cleopatra and an alabaster bust of the historic beauty. It is not conclusive proof, but a tantalising piece of the millennia-old puzzle.



DID YOU KNOW?

HURL BRITANNIA

British naval hero Horatio Nelson, suffered from seasickness from an early age. "I am ill every time it blows hard and nothing but my enthusiastic love for my profession keeps me one hour at sea," he wrote in 1804, a year prior to his triumph at Trafalgar.

WHAT WAS THE FIRST MEME?

Before Success Kid, LOLcats and Condescending Wonka – before the internet even – the image now credited as the first meme went viral. Published in a 1921 edition of satirical mag *Judge*, (taken from student publication *The Wisconsin Octopus*) it is a cartoon showing two images. One is what a man thinks he looks like when

a photo is taken, all dapper and smart, while the other is what he actually looks like, a goofy looking boy. It's the original Expectation versus Reality.

A similarly themed comic appeared in an earlier edition of *The Octopus*, so surely that's the first meme? Well, a meme has to be spread and developed, so in our book this one gets the ruling.

What was the forlorn hope?

As names for bands of soldiers go, the forlorn hope doesn't sound like it would attract willing volunteers. Yet joining it was a high-risk chance at glory, and that was enough for some.

The forlorn hope made the first assault on an enemy position, knowing the casualties could be, and often were,

catastrophic. They would be expected to hold out for reinforcements, all the while being fodder for the enemy. The group's name is a corruption of the Dutch *verloren hoop*, or lost heap. The French called them *Les Enfants Perdus*, the lost children. Hope was perhaps never as forlorn than during the Napoleonic Wars, but ambitious

officers still were keen to lead it. To survive meant glory, promotion and reward.

At the particularly brutal, three-week siege of Badajoz in 1812, the forlorn hope, trying to clamber up to a small breach in the Spanish city walls, was obliterated by French muskets, grenades and projectiles. The hole was clogged with the dead, as 2,000 perished in a matter of hours. The fighting was so ferocious that when the fortress was eventually captured, the British went on a rampage of looting, rape and destruction for three days, resulting in 4,000 civilian deaths.

NOW YOU SEE ME

Battlefield posturing was not wise in the forlorn hope

Who were the parents of Alexander the Great?

As Alexander won battle after battle and conquered lands, he felt no need to be modest – just look at the dozens of cities he had renamed Alexandria. Yet the Macedonian military maestro should have named a few more after his mum and dad, who laid solid foundations for their son to become 'great'.

His father, Philip II, inherited a backward country in disarray when he became king in 359 BC, but his two-decade reign transformed Macedon into a major power that spread over most of Greece. A master tactician, he built the world's finest army, which used a formation he developed – the Macedonian phalanx – to ruthless effect. It can be guessed that Alexander picked up a few tricks.

Philip was actually on campaign when Alexander was born in 356 BC. He allegedly received three messages at the same time, all with good news – the birth of his son, a victory and his horse winning at the Olympics.

The latter led Philip's wife, a princess from the Kingdom of Epirus, to take the name Olympias. It was from his mother that Alexander got his ambition, stubbornness and a somewhat highfalutin image of himself. She told him repeatedly he was descended from Achilles and, after her marriage broke down, how his father was not Philip, but Zeus.

Olympias went into exile, after Philip married yet another woman – he had seven wives in all. She fell under suspicion when he was murdered at a feast. She went on to outlive Alexander, but in the ensuing power struggle, could not avoid execution herself.

BOUND BY BLOOD

Both of Alexander the Great's parents met with violent ends



MISDIRECTION
Confusingly, the handle of a lodestone spoon points south



554,000

The number of German and Italian prisoners of war in Britain during World War II. They were held in some 1,500 locations, including stately homes, old army barracks and huts they built themselves.

WHO INVENTED THE COMPASS?

The magnetic pointer that forevermore changed navigation may go back as far as fourth or third century BC China, during the Han period. That said, it had nothing to do with getting around.

An early compass – a lump of pointed lodestone hanging from a cord, which turned towards the magnetic poles – would be used for divination and other fortune-telling practices. People believed it helped find suitable positions for

buildings and crops, and even locate precious stones. They developed into elaborate items, with some surviving examples boasting a pointer moulded in a shape resembling a ladle.

The earliest-known conclusive description of a navigational compass, a magnetised needle floating in a bowl of water, comes in a Chinese text from 1044. The European equivalent is around a century older.

HAS A WOMAN EVER BEEN MADE POPE?

When it comes to popes, the score is currently 266 men, zero women. Yet for hundreds of years, the medieval story of a Joan who disguised herself as a man and reigned as a pope during the mid-ninth century was accepted as fact.

One rather thin account from the 13th century claims Joan was English, while another says that she was found out, and stoned to death, when she gave birth in public. And although debunked as a phoney pontiff, Joan inspired another rumour – that a candidate for pope had to sit in a chair with a hole, like a commode, so they could be checked to be a man.



ANYTHING FOR LOVE
Joan allegedly disguised herself at a lover's behest

Who coined the name 'dinosaur'?

While studying the fossilised skeletons of a *Megalosaurus*, *Hylaeosaurus* and *Iguanodon* unearthed in southern England, 19th-century English anatomist Richard Owen noticed they had similar features. In 1842, having concluded they should be treated as “a distinct tribe or suborder of Saurian Reptiles”, he took it upon himself to name them *Dinosauria*, Greek for “terrible lizard”.

Like any good Victorian scientist, Owen was a mix of pioneer and eccentric. On one side, he established the Natural History Museum; on the other, he hosted a fancy New Year's Eve dinner inside one of the life-sized dinosaur models he was making for Crystal Palace.



SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST
Owen also had a beef with Charles Darwin over evolution (he lost)

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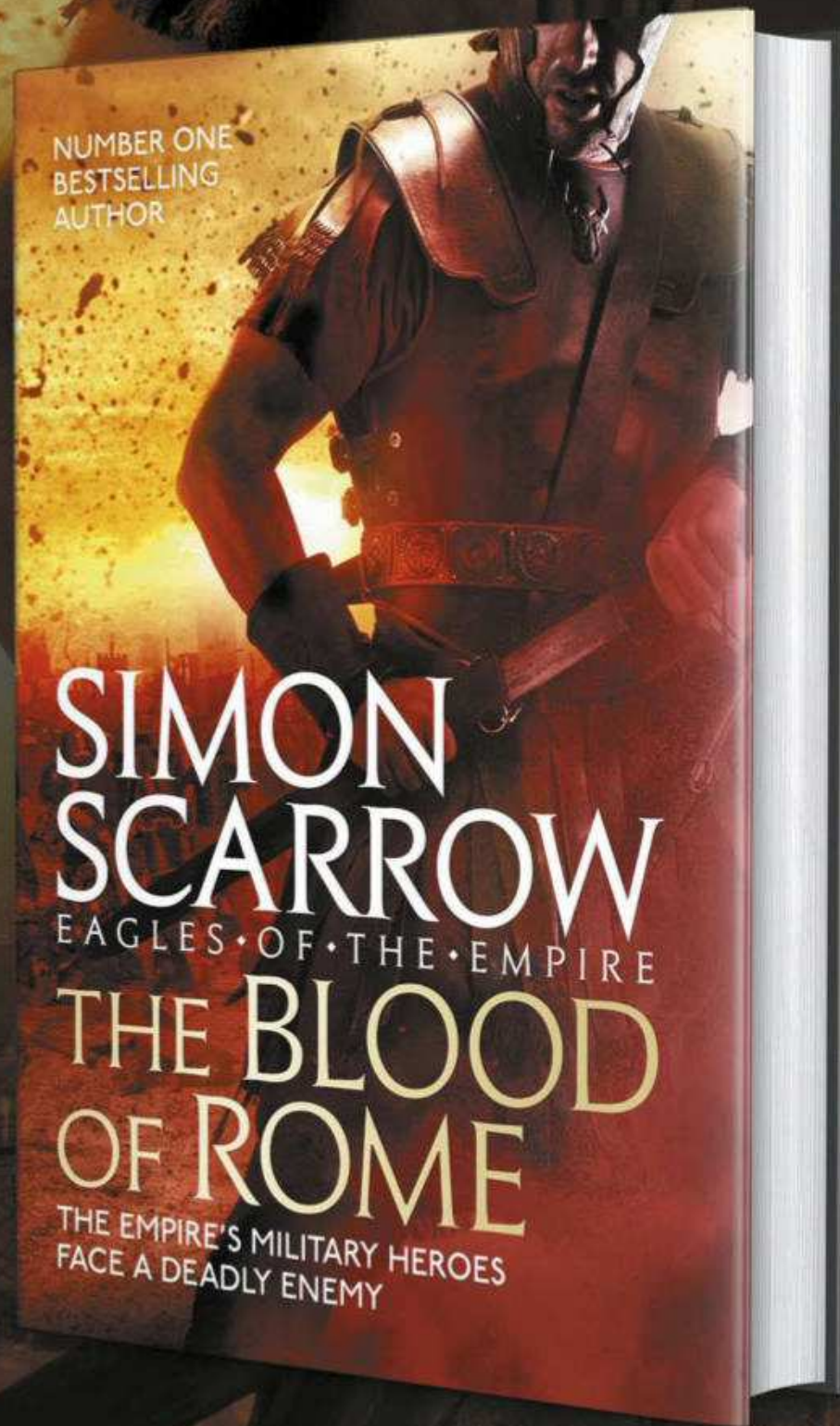


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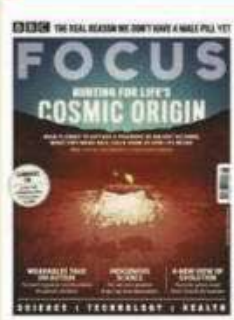


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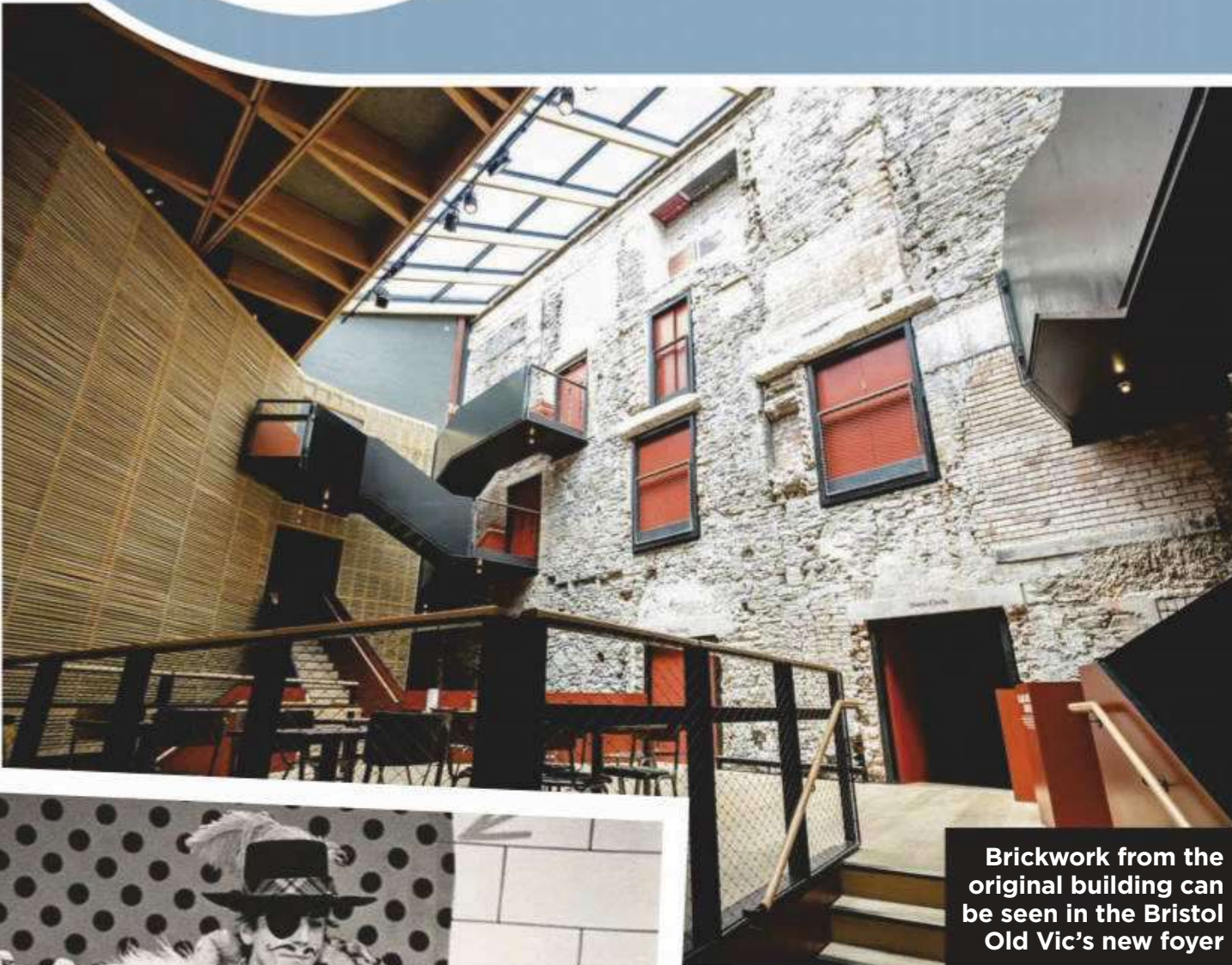
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ON OUR RADAR

A guide to what's happening in
the world of history over
the coming weeks



Brickwork from the
original building can
be seen in the Bristol
Old Vic's new foyer

RENOVATION

Bristol Old Vic Revamp

www.bristololdvic.org.uk

A multi-million-pound renovation has given a facelift to the oldest-continually operating theatre in England: the Bristol Old Vic. An offshoot of the Old Vic in London, the theatre complex includes the Theatre Royal, which has been hosting plays since 1766. The renovation includes an interactive journey through the history and heritage of the theatre, a flexible

theatre space, and a bar and restaurant. The pinnacle of the project is a glass-fronted atrium, revealing the original theatre façade, which had been hidden from view. The associated theatre school has an impressive cast of alumni, which includes Daniel Day-Lewis and Olivia Colman.



ABOVE: Daniel Day-Lewis was a student at associated theatre school in the 1970s

RIGHT: The entrance to the Theatre Royal as it was in the early 19th century



WHAT'S ON

Winter wonders arrive at English Heritage.....p80



BRITAIN'S TREASURES

York Minsterp84



BOOK REVIEWS

Our look at the best new releases....p86



POSTCARDS FROM THE PAST

Your best photos of historical landmarks...p90







EVENT

Dunster by Candlelight

7-8 December,
www.dunsterbycandlelight.co.uk and
www.nationaltrust.org.uk/dunster-castle

Medieval Dunster in Somerset will be transported back in time for a few hours on 7 and 8 December, when the village and castle will be lit, almost exclusively, by candlelight. Christmas stalls will fill the streets, there will be Morris dancers and carollers, and local shops will be selling everything from local cheeses and ciders to handmade gifts ideal as stocking fillers. Dunster Castle, run by the National Trust, is also joining in with the festivities. There is no parking in the village or National Trust car park from 2.30pm on the candlelit nights, but special buses will operate from Minehead and Watchet.



Brodsworth Hall and Gardens
will be transformed into an
illuminated wonderland

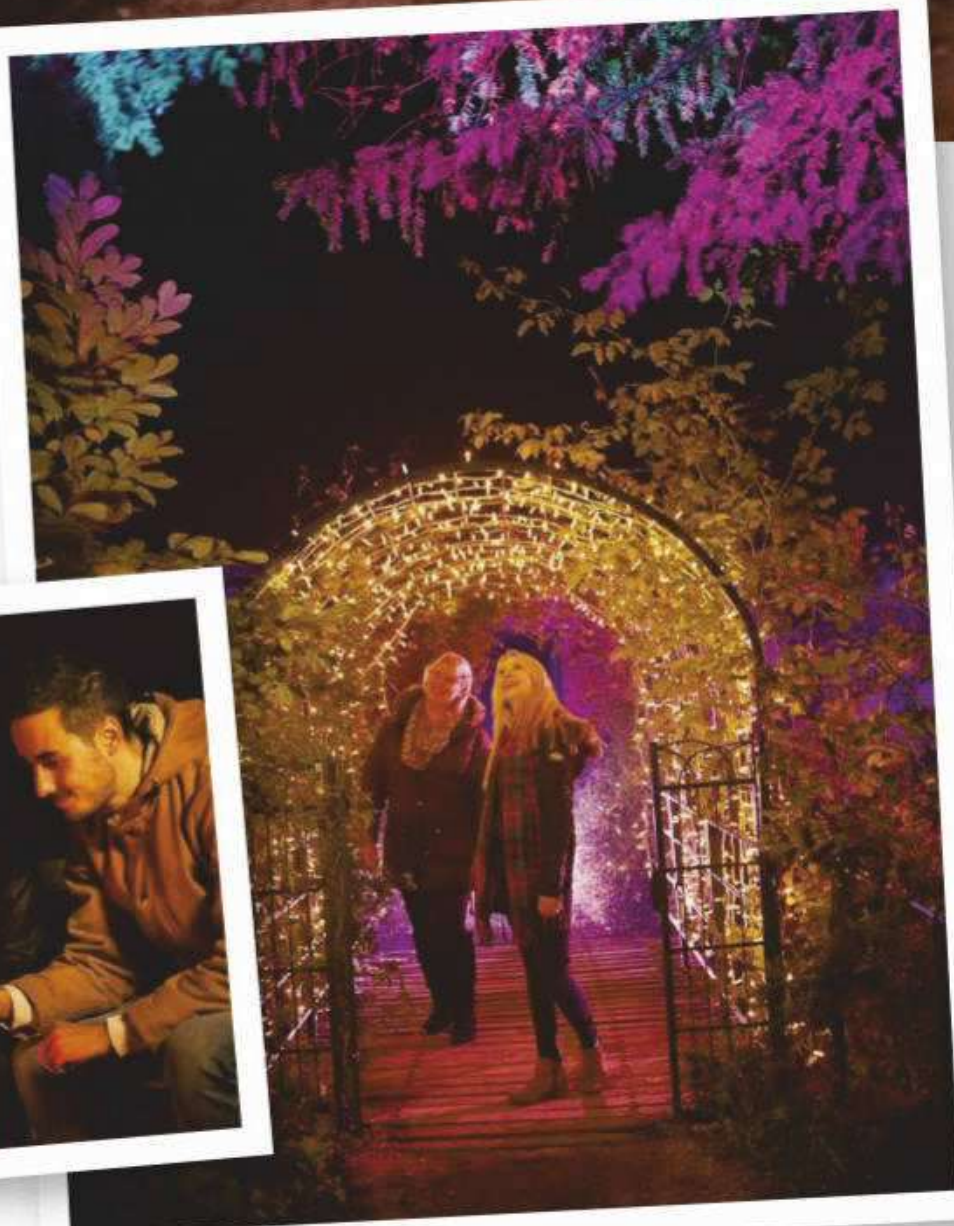
EVENT

Enchanted

Select English Heritage properties, various
Thursdays to Sundays from 6-30 December
www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/whats-on/enchanted-events

Winter wonderlands are springing up across a handful of English Heritage properties, with illuminated trails through the landscaped gardens and grounds. Colourful fairy lights guide visitors around the magical trees and mystical creatures in this festive, after-dark offering. Victorian fairground rides, and treats such as mulled wine and marshmallows will also be available. The properties taking part are Audley End House in Essex, Belsay Hall in Northumberland, Brodsworth Hall in South Yorkshire, Eltham Palace in London and Witley Court in Worcestershire. Booking is advised.

Audley End (right)
will have a winter trail
inspired by fairy tales
and folklore, while at
Eltham Palace (below)
you can explore a
maze of light



ENGLISH HERITAGE X3

EXHIBITION

The War to End All Wars: The People's Story

Museum of Cannock Chase,
Hednesford, 3-7 & 10-14 December
www.museumofcannockchase.org

Those who worked in the coalfields around Cannock Chase were vital as tunnellers on the Western Front. As well as focusing on remembrance for the centenary of the end of the war, this exhibition also looks at the personal stories from local communities – from soldiers at the front to the women left behind.



Many of Cannock Chase's WWI soldiers were coal miners



EXHIBITION

I Do!

Winchester Discovery Centre, until 6 January 2019
bit.ly/2RCKgXS

The collection includes this 1930s headpiece (above) and nylon dress from the 1960s (right)

From the black frocks of the Victorians through to the white meringue gowns of the 1980s, the wedding dress has gone through some interesting evolutions. This free exhibition follows the wedding dress over the last 250 years, looking at the choices women have made for their own special day.



TO BUY

William Shakespeare Keyring

£11.99, Etsy, etsy.me/2PMzhJ6

For literary inspiration wherever you go, a William Shakespeare keyring might be the ideal companion. This handmade figurine comes with a quill and script. Other figures include historical characters like George Washington, and pop-culture icons such as Dolly Parton.

This Bard may not hold the key to your writer's block

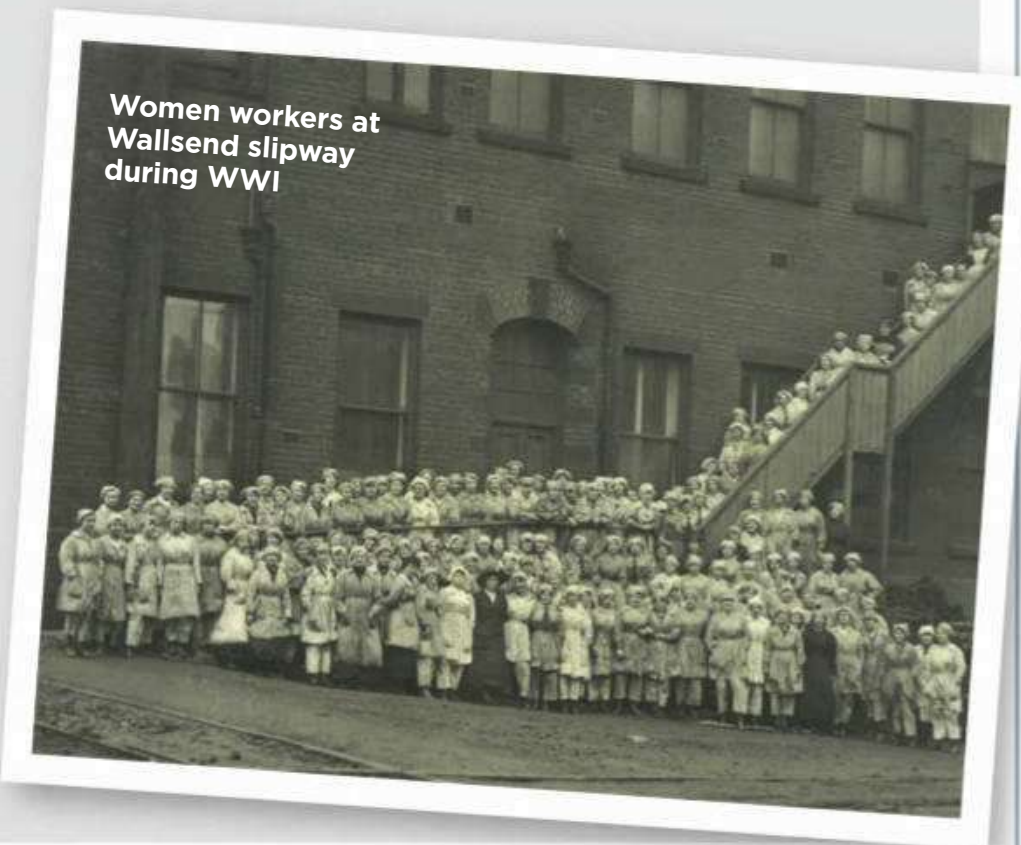


EXHIBITION

Hearts at Peace

Segedunum Roman Fort,
Wallsend, until May 2019
www.segedunumromanfort.org.uk/whats-on/hearts-at-peace

The effect World War I had on the people of North Tyneside is uncovered in an exhibition commemorating the armistice. The impact on communities for those returning from fighting and those who had remained was long-lasting, and this showcase reflects on this.



Women workers at Wallsend slipway during WWI

▶ ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

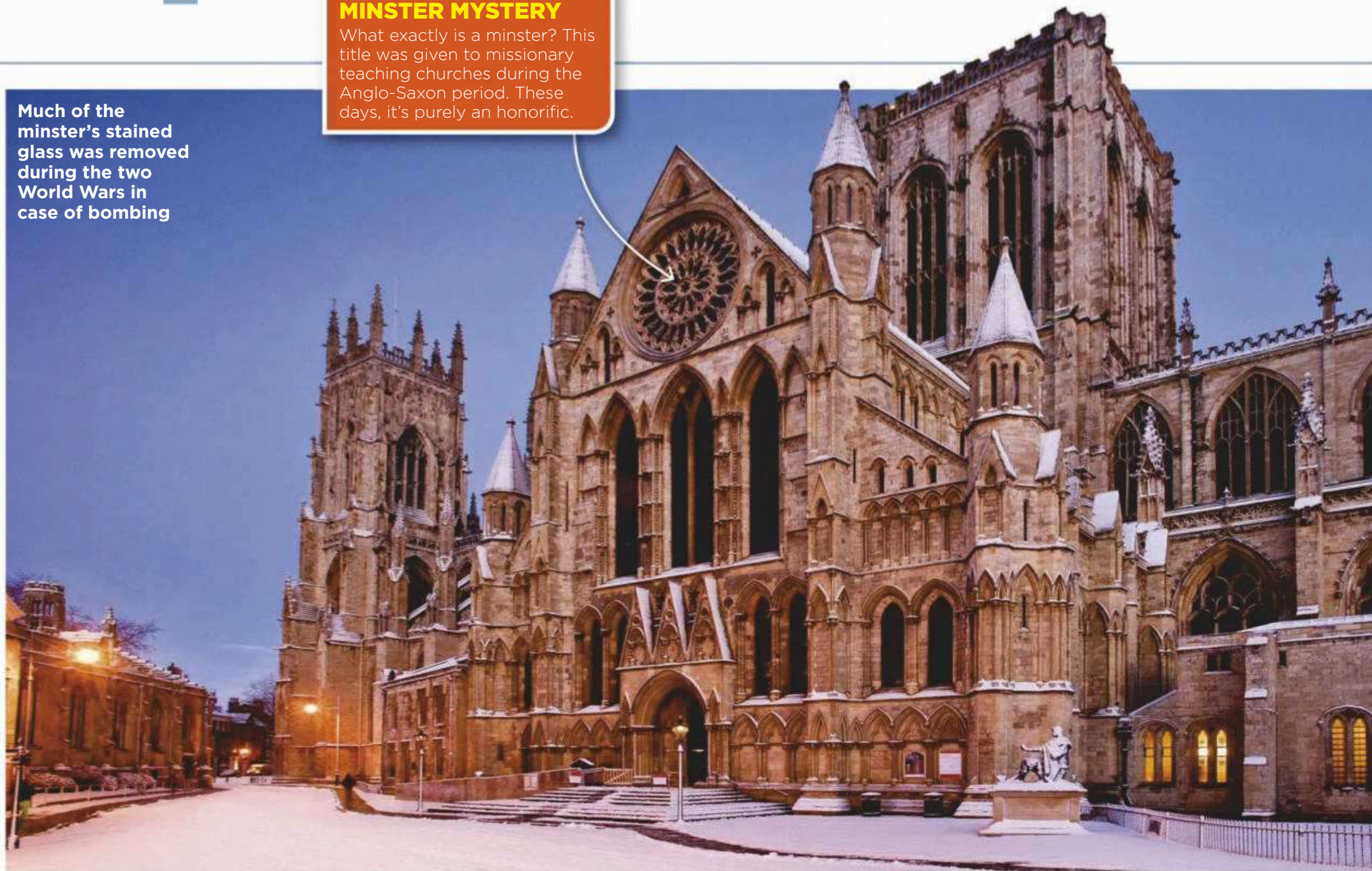
▶ Victorian Christmas – Celebrate the season to be jolly just like they did in the 1800s. Blists Hill Victorian Town, Telford, 8-9 and 15-16 December, bit.ly/2PMDE70

▶ Edward Burne-Jones – Explore the work of the Pre-Raphaelite biblical and mythical painter, Tate Britain, London until 24 February 2019, bit.ly/2PfFyxK

MINSTER MYSTERY

What exactly is a minster? This title was given to missionary teaching churches during the Anglo-Saxon period. These days, it's purely an honorific.

Much of the minster's stained glass was removed during the two World Wars in case of bombing



BRITAIN'S TREASURES...

YORK MINSTER, North Yorkshire

This imposing exemplar of Gothic architecture in the heart of York has been an enduring epicentre of Christianity for hundreds of years

GETTING THERE:

The minster is in the centre of York. It's easily accessed by bus (there are six park and ride sites across the city) and York train station is a ten-minute walk.

**OPENING TIMES AND PRICES:**

General visiting: Monday to Saturday 9am-4.30pm, Sunday 12.45pm-3pm. Worship: daily from 7.30am-6pm. Entry to the cathedral, undercroft and the central tower is £16 for adults. Children can enter the minster for free with a paying adult.

FIND OUT MORE:

www.yorkminster.org

The landscape of York is dominated by a Gothic masterpiece: the grand cathedral that is York Minster, seat of the Archbishop of York – the third most senior position in the Church of England after the Queen and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The foundations were laid around 1220, but the first church on this site appeared in the early seventh century, and York has been the heart of Christianity in the north of England ever since.

The city's religious roots trace back further still: it was here in AD 306, when York was a Roman

settlement known as Eboracum, that Constantine the Great was declared Western Emperor by his soldiers. He went on to legalise Christianity across the Roman Empire, and converted to the faith on his deathbed in AD 312. The site on which the minster now stands was once home to a Roman basilica – the ceremonial centre of a former fortress – and its remains can be seen in the minster's undercroft.

York's first church was built in AD 627, when King Edwin of Northumbria converted to Christianity. A wooden church was quickly constructed for his

baptism and, in AD 633, began to be replaced with a church of stone. It burnt down in AD 741, was rebuilt once more, then was damaged in 1069 during the Harrying of the North – a series of campaigns instigated by William the Conqueror to suppress his opponents and establish his dominance across England.

In 1215, work began on the current cathedral. Envisioned as a rival to Canterbury, it took more than 250 years to complete and was consecrated in 1472. It is the second-largest Gothic cathedral in Europe and features the widest Gothic nave in England.



WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



1 CRYPT

Visitors to the crypt can go behind the walls to see the foundations of all the churches built here over the years, as well as the final resting place of St William of York.



2 TREASURY

The treasury holds an extensive collection of 300,000 items from the minster's past. You can also see the remains of the Roman fort it has been built on.



4 CENTRAL TOWER

This tower is the highest point in York. You'll need to take a guided tour to make the 275-step climb, which ends with a panorama of the city and the North York Moors.



5 UNDERCROFT MUSEUM

The only accredited museum in a cathedral in the country tells the story of the minster's past. It also contains the ruins of the Roman barracks.



3 GREAT EAST WINDOW

One of the crowning jewels of the minster is its Great East Window. Finished in 1408, it's the largest expanse of medieval stained glass in the world.

“The site was once home to a Roman basilica”

It was during this period that William Fitzherbert (who was Archbishop twice between 1147 and 1154) was declared St William of York. His canonisation provided the city with a much-desired pilgrimage site to rival the shrine of Thomas Becket in Canterbury. Not all Archbishops of York were so well loved, however. In 1405, Henry IV had Archbishop Richard Scrope executed for taking part in a rebellion known as the Northern Rising.

UNDER SIEGE

The Reformation saw churches and monasteries ransacked across the country, and York Minster didn't escape unscathed. Many of its overtly Catholic features were destroyed – including medieval

altars, windows and tombs. Yet plenty of intriguing carvings remain, including grotesque gargoyles and the pagan Green Man. The minster still employs stonemasons, with many adding to the existing carvings with their own creations.

During the British Civil Wars, York was besieged by Parliamentary forces and forced to surrender – however, an agreement was made that protected the minster and other churches from further damage.

York Minster has suffered many fires throughout its existence, not all of them accidental. In 1829, an arsonist inflicted extensive damage to the eastern section of the church, destroying much of the internal woodwork. The

perpetrator – Jonathan Martin – had left threatening cards around the minster in the days before, and was soon arrested. His crime inspired the establishment of a police force for the minster, which is still in existence today.

In 1955, an astronomical clock – showing the movement of the Sun and stars from the perspective of a pilot – was erected in the north transept to commemorate the airmen from bases in Yorkshire, Northumberland and County Durham who lost their lives during World War II. This area of the minster is also home to the only memorial dedicated to women from the British Empire who died in World War I – the 13th-century Five Sisters Window was restored and rededicated in 1924. 📍

WHY NOT VISIT...

The minster is but one part of York's historic legacy

THE SHAMBLES

This lane is one of the best-preserved medieval streets in the world, with many buildings dating back to the 14th century. www.visittheshambles.org

JORVIK VIKING CENTRE

This immersive experience transports visitors back to Viking-era York with authentic sights, smells and sounds from the 10th-century city. www.jorvikvikingcentre.co.uk

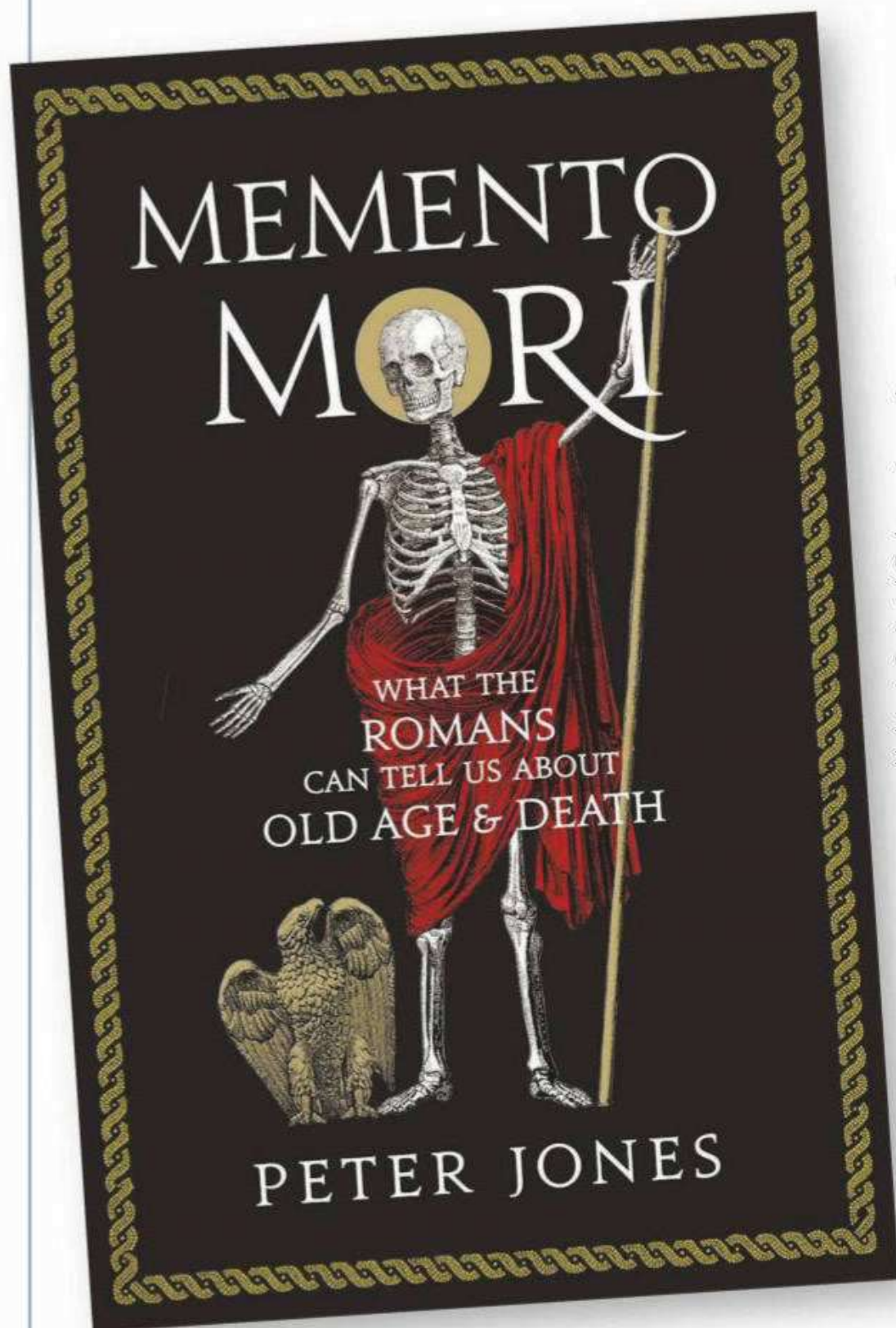
RIEVAULX ABBEY

Less than 30 miles north of the city are the atmospheric ruins of Rievaulx Abbey, destroyed during the Dissolution of the Monasteries. www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/rievaulx-abbey

BOOKS

This month's best historical reads

**BOOK
OF THE
MONTH**



Memento Mori: What the Romans Can Tell us about Old Age and Death

By Peter Jones

Atlantic, £12.99, hardback, 224 pages

Along with taxes, death is – as Benjamin Franklin so pithily put it – one of humanity's few constants. Efforts to make sense of it have shaped societies across the centuries, and Peter Jones's new book explores what we can learn from approaches of those who lived thousands of years ago in Ancient Rome. Divided into short sections covering a range of themes, including the spectre of illness and disease, efforts to stay young and one part memorably entitled 'Old Gits', this is a warm and often wry look at a grim subject.



"From the spectre of illness to efforts to stay young, this is a wry look at a grim subject"





Emperor Nero ordered Seneca to kill himself, giving the philosopher the chance to put his money where his mouth was



Roman tombs were often inscribed with none-too cheery notions on matters of death

MEET THE AUTHOR

Their understanding of disease and medicine left a lot to be desired but, says classicist **Peter Jones**, the Romans knew what made for a good life and a calm demise

How – and when – did people commonly die in ancient Rome?

Romans knew nothing about hygiene, viruses, how the body worked or how to cure illnesses. So out of 100 babies born in any year, about 35 would be dead within 12 months, probably from an infection – cut the umbilical cord with a dirty instrument and the child would be dead in a week – and 50 within five years through infection, malnutrition or diseases such as typhoid, tuberculosis and gastroenteritis. Of the remainder, about 30 per cent would make it to age 40, 13 per cent to 60 and only five per cent to 70.

Did this affect how death and life were respectively viewed?

Not surprisingly, Romans were pretty pessimistic about their life chances. The inscriptions on tombstones tell this story vividly: “When fate calls, none can resist” and “I was not, I was, I am not, I care not”, for example. But some look on the bright side. As one memorably reads, “All a person needs – bones sweetly reposing, I’m not worried about being short of food. I don’t suffer from arthritis, and I’m not in debt because I’m behind with the rent. In fact, my lodgings are permanent – and free!”

Did Romans’ view of death vary according to their position in society?

The rich, who alone could afford to be educated, argued a lot about an afterlife (everyone came to different views) and were determined to have a ‘good’ death as much as a good life. The first century BC emperor Augustus asked those around his deathbed to applaud him for playing his part well in the comedy of life.

Are there any individuals or deaths that particularly stand out for you?

A woman expressed her heroism by her loyalty to the family, a trait clearly demonstrated by the story of Arria. Her husband, the Roman senator Paetus, was accused of conspiring against Emperor Claudius and instructed to take his own life. As he dithered, Arria took his sword and plunged it into her own stomach, apparently uttering the words “Paetus, it doesn’t hurt” as she did so.

Emperor Nero, meanwhile, who spent his life putting on extravagant shows, died a coward’s death. Outlawed and pursued by soldiers, he picked up daggers to kill himself, and put them down. He asked a companion to kill himself in order to show him how to do it. When the soldiers were nearly at the door, he had to beg his secretary to help him stab himself in the throat.

Are there any particular lessons about death and dying that the 21st century could gain from the Romans?

There is nothing that the modern world can add to the Roman view of the sensible life: keep working, keep the brain alert, keep up with friends, enjoy moderate food, drink and exercise, stay as independent

as you can, relax into being old (don’t try to be 20 when you’re 60) and acknowledge that death is a good thing. Seneca, an adviser to Nero, suggested not clinging on pointlessly to life: “You will not be extending your living, only your dying”. As Marcus Aurelius urged, “Go to you death as an olive in season falls, blessing the earth that bore it and the tree that gave it life.”



“Augustus asked those around his deathbed to applaud him for playing his part well in the comedy of life”

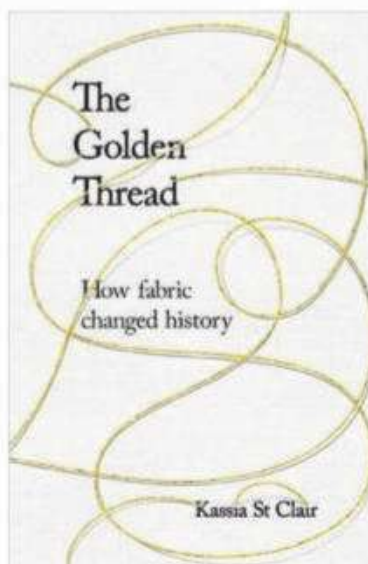


Napoleon

By Adam Zamoyski

William Collins, £30, hardback, 752 pages

Such is the power of contemporary British mockery that we still often think of Napoleon as a tiny, raging tyrant. This biography is a useful antidote to that stereotype. It inflates that two-dimensional caricature into a rounded portrait of a politician and leader who presided over some of France's greatest military successes – and crushing defeats. From his humble origins in Corsica to such iconic clashes as 1815's Battle of Waterloo, this is a complex, compelling story.

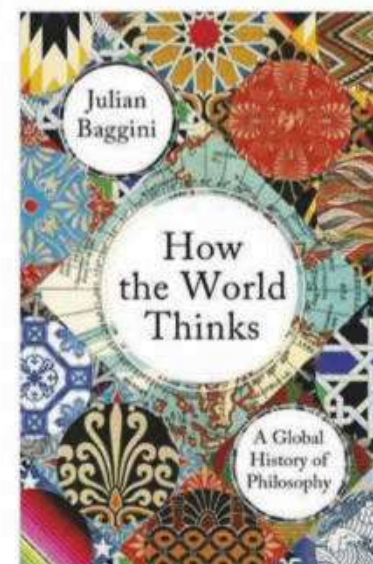


The Golden Thread: How Fabric Changed History

By Kassia St Clair

Granta Books, £20, hardback, 432 pages

As this history of the material world notes, humans have worn fabrics of some kind since prehistory. And, through 13 vividly drawn vignettes, Kassia St Clair explores the ways in which cloth has changed in meaning and manufacture across the centuries, and around the world. From ancient linen tunics and Egyptian mummies to high-tech spacesuits, this beautifully presented tome is perfect for dipping in and out of.

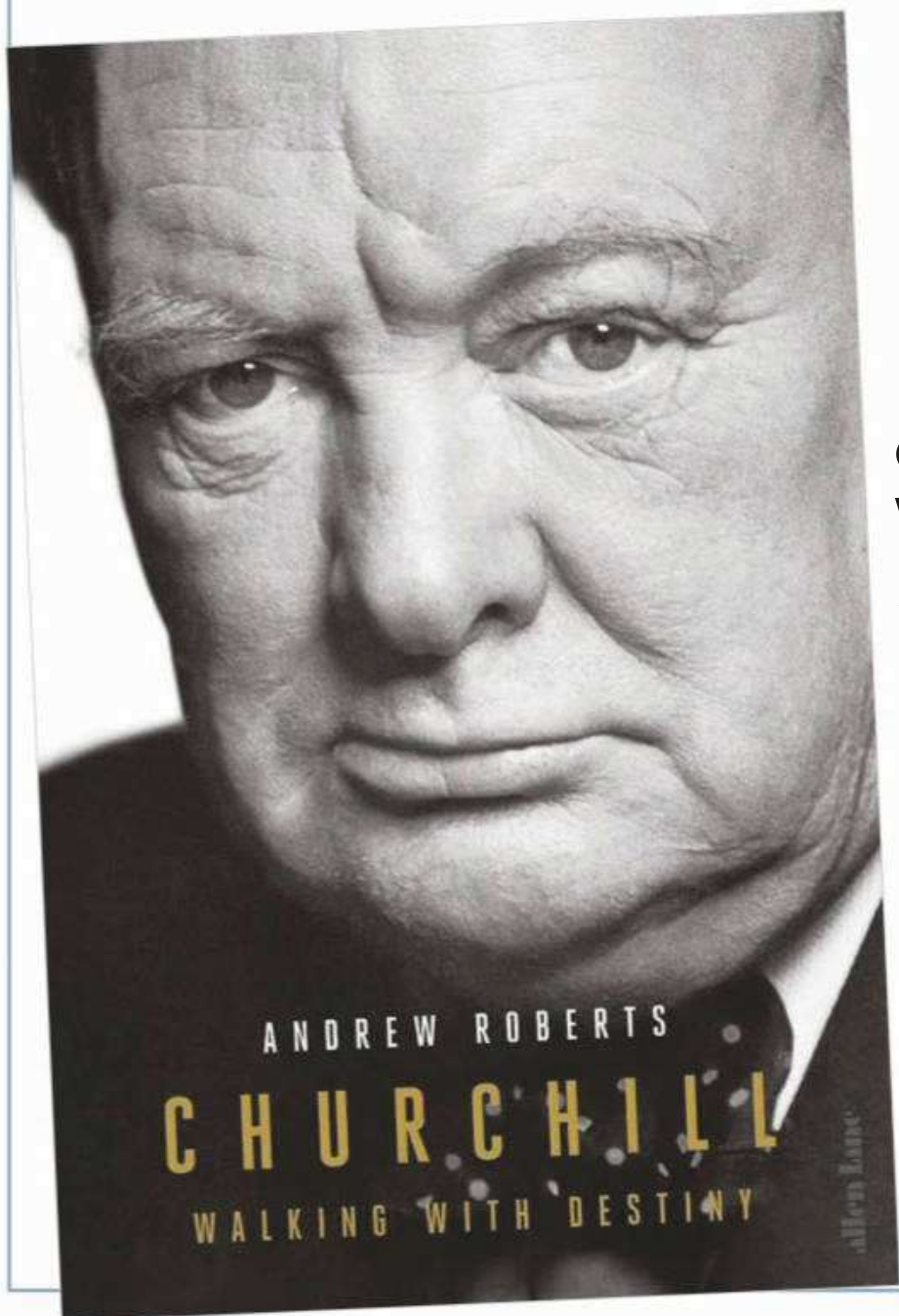


How the World Thinks

By Julian Baggini

Allen Lane, £35, hardback, 1,152 pages

In a list of ambitious projects, a book with the subtitle 'A Global History of Philosophy' has to rate highly. Sensibly, though, this focuses on how different schools of thought emerged and how they shaped today's world. If you've ever wondered why the West tends to reward individual success, why some religions prioritise speech and some silence, or what lessons can be drawn by comparing Vincent van Gogh and Michael Winner, this is a book for you.

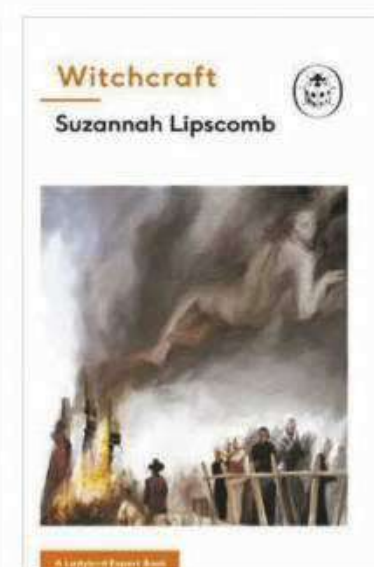


Churchill: Walking with Destiny

By Andrew Roberts

Allen Lane, £35, hardback, 1,152 pages

As befits a colossus of British history, this biography of Winston Churchill is enormous. It's also, thanks to newly available sources and plenty of vibrant turns of phrase, a surprisingly sprightly account of a life studded with incident. This was a man who was, by turns, a victorious wartime leader, a chronic debtor, an anxious son and an emotional hothead with a propensity to burst into tears at any moment. Thrilling, insightful stuff.

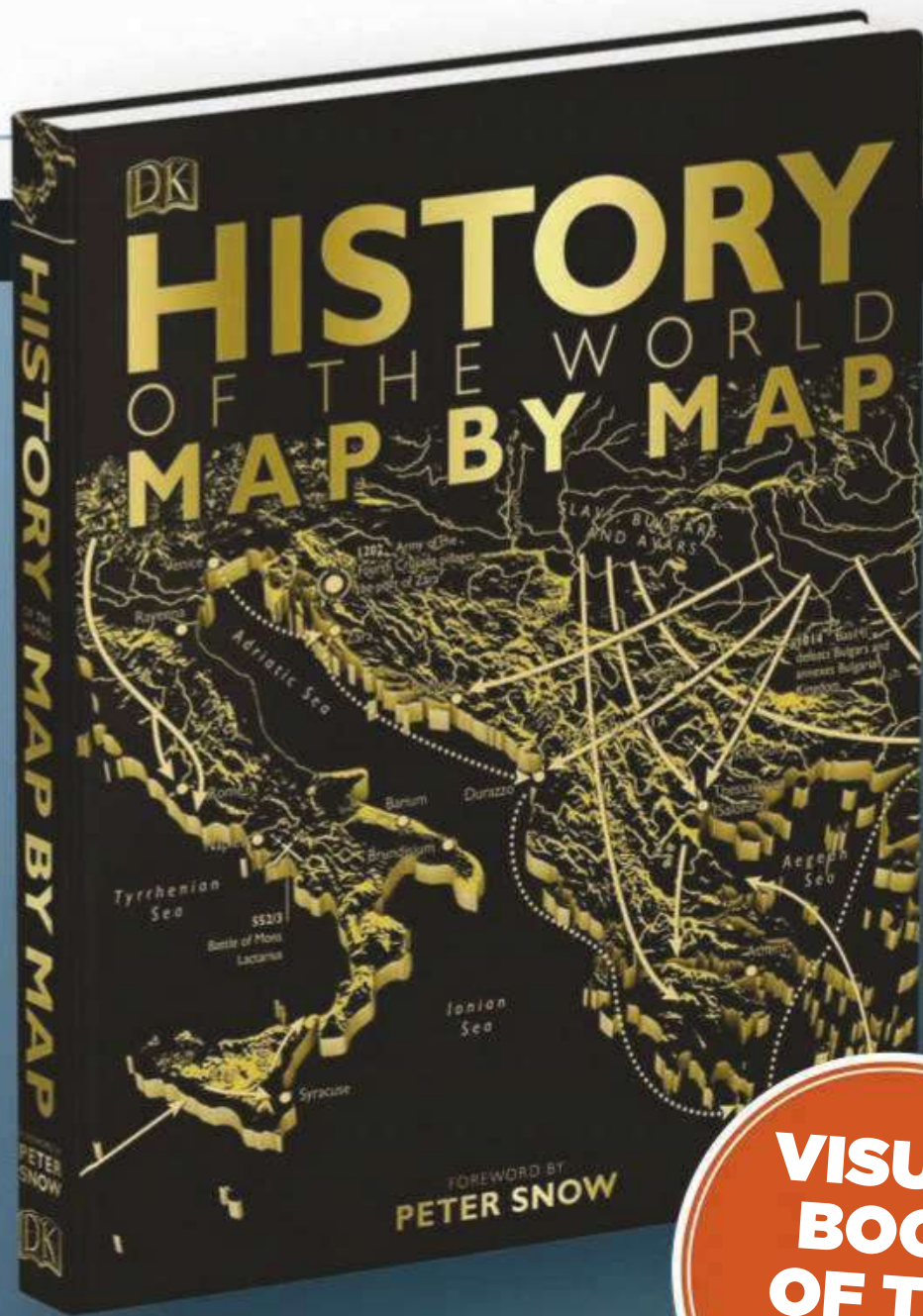


Witchcraft

By Suzannah Lipscomb

Michael Joseph, £7.99, hardback, 56 pages

Adorned with atmospheric illustrations of sinister covens and outraged villagers, this concise history of witchcraft – the latest in a series modelled on classic Ladybird children's books – packs a lot of detail into its brief page count. From the role of witches in our ancestors' desires and fears to the trauma experienced by those accused of sorcery, it's an excellent primer into the way in which the supernatural stalked society for generations.



History of the World: Map by Map

By Dorling Kindersley

Dorling Kindersley, £25, hardback, 360 pages

Far from the oxbow lakes and sedimentary rock often studied at secondary school, this collection of clear, detailed maps tells compelling human stories: the fate of Native Americans, the spread of the Black Death across Europe in the 14th century, the devastation wrought by World War I. Those examples illustrate just a fraction of the book's breadth, which spans social, political and military history.

VISUAL BOOK OF THE MONTH

“These clear, detailed maps tell compelling human stories”

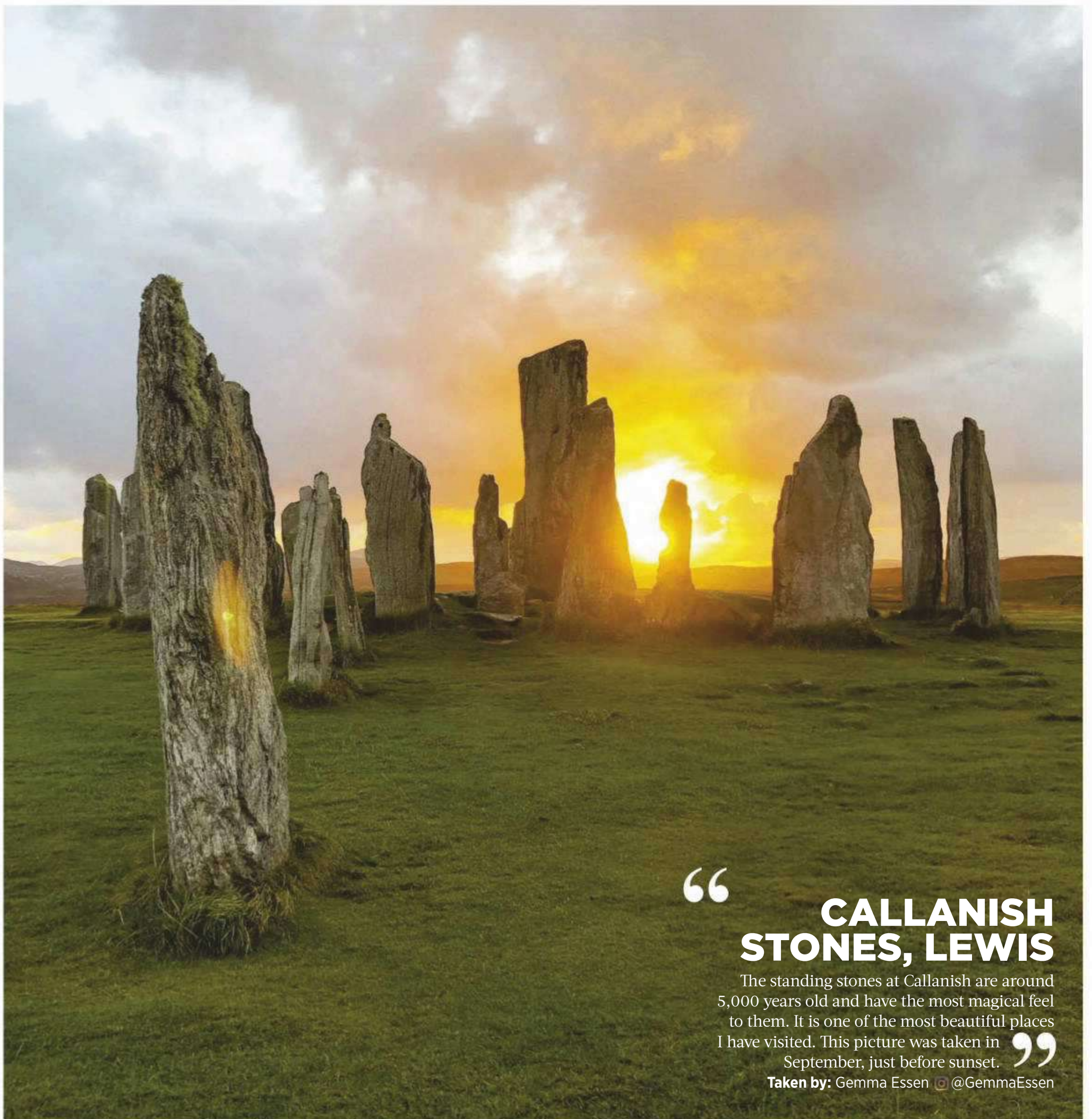


The 140 maps chart events as they played out over land and sea

POSTCARDS FROM THE PAST

Send your historical landmark pics to photos@historyrevealed.com
message us on Facebook or use [#historyrevpostcards](#) on Twitter and Instagram

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“

CALLANISH STONES, LEWIS

The standing stones at Callanish are around 5,000 years old and have the most magical feel to them. It is one of the most beautiful places I have visited. This picture was taken in September, just before sunset. ”

Taken by: Gemma Essen [@GemmaEssen](#)



DUNSTANBURGH CASTLE, NORTHUMBRIA

“ Dunstanburgh Castle has a fantastic location on a rocky outcrop that juts out into the North Sea. It was a base for Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who was instrumental in the downfall of Edward II's favourite, Piers Gaveston, in 1312. The views on a clear day such as this are spectacular. ”

Taken by: Sean Goldrick  @seamy



ST DAVID'S CATHEDRAL, PEMBROKESHIRE

“ St David's Cathedral is magnificent and there was so much to draw the eye, but when I came across this mysterious figure on a pillar I was fascinated. It's thought to depict Henry IV – a ghostly reminder that the walls would have once been highly decorated, but this echo survived. ”

Taken by: Flora McColl, via email

FEELING INSPIRED?

Send your snaps to us and we'll feature a selection every issue.
photos@historyrevealed.com

READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

DARK MEMORIES

You may be interested in my memory of the Shepherd's Bush murders of 1966 (issue 61). I was born in 1958 and was living in Leytonstone, East London. Although I was only eight years old, it was one of those dreadful events that stays in the memory. On the Sunday after the murders, our Sunday school, which

and for some reason my Dad came along. Apart from the coach driver, he was the only male amongst all the women

“Every vehicle was stopped and searched by the police, and my Dad was questioned”

was St John's Church, put pictures on the wall in the church hall and we all prayed for their families. My second memory is that we all went on a church outing in a coach,

and children. I can still see him in my mind's eye sitting at the back of the coach. Every vehicle was stopped and searched by the police, and my Dad was questioned. Let us hope this

A NAVIGATOR'S NIGHTMARE

A friend passed on a copy of your August issue, in which you have a feature on Captain Cook. Strangely enough, his ship (the *Endeavour*) sailed past

the spot that became, in 1864, my home town of Townsville. Just offshore is Magnetic Island, so-named by Cook because his compass went wild. The source of the interference is farther south,

but the tale has become folklore. Townsville and Maggie Island are slightly south of one of the islands mentioned in your article, Palm Island. Keep up the good work!

✉ **Ray White**,
Queensland, Australia

THE APPLE OF YOUR EYE?

We used to bob for apples on Halloween, peel an apple in one piece and throw the peel over the shoulder: the shape it landed in was meant to be the initial of your future spouse. Stand in front of a candle-lit mirror and you'll see the face of the devil behind you.

f **Andrea House**

ALMOST COOKED
James Cook sailed past Palm Island just before his near-fatal collision with the Great Barrier Reef

DANISH DEVILRY

Good article on James VI and I and his obsession with witches in @HistoryRevMag (issue 62). Didn't know witch-hunting was commonplace in Denmark at the time of James's marriage there. Probably no coincidence that this, and trouble returning to Scotland, resulted in increased persecution.

🐦 @whittake7

TERRIBLE, BUT GREAT

I thought that Julian Humphrys' article on Napoleon's demise (issue 62) was really excellent. Napoleon could be cruel and callous on occasion. With the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, in which he faced his final downfall, he was, as military historians such as the late David Chandler and others agree, a “great bad man”, who cast a

LETTER OF THE MONTH



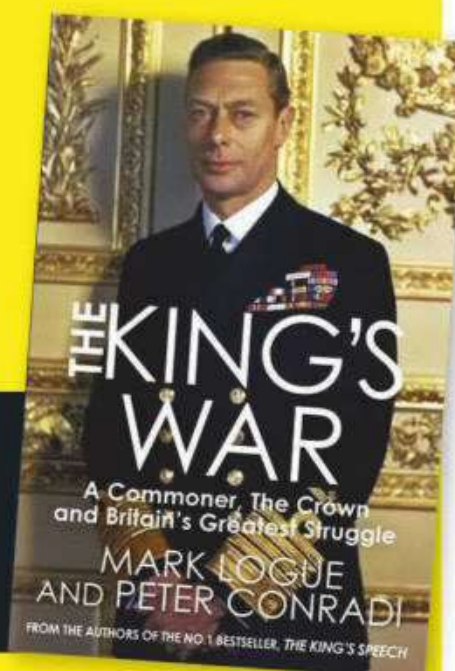
RUNNING MAN

One of the perpetrators was not apprehended for three months

type of dreadful event never happens again. PS – I am really enjoying your magazine. My local newsagent saves it for me.

✉ **Jennifer Gomm**, via email

Jennifer wins a hardback copy of *The King's War: A Commoner, The Crown and Britain's Greatest Struggle* by Mark Lodge and Peter Conradi explains how the friendship between George VI and his speech therapist didn't end with *The King's Speech*.



giant and overpowering shadow that continues to fascinate academics even today.

✉ **Duncan McVee**,
via email

TIME HOPPING

With the release of *First Man*, the timely and brilliant piece on the Apollo programme (issue 62) made for excellent reading. Dovetailed with the article on the Wright brothers, the short step (time wise) from Earth to the Moon was brought into focus, as was the achievement of all involved.

fb **Gabby Canello**

GOING DEEPER

I enjoyed the story you told about the American Revolutionary War (issue 61) – you had the basics about right. Wish you would have discussed George Rogers Clark's expedition to wrest the Northwest Territory from the British Crown. This area is now known as The Midwest in the US – an epic story fought over a vast territory.

A brief mention of Captain John Paul Jones, the father of the US Navy, would not have gone amiss. He fought well and took the fight to England by his naval raids. Immortalised in his sea battle in the English Channel, when asked to surrender, he replied, "I have not yet begun to fight!" He is buried at Annapolis.

✉ **Tim Schnese**, US

TINY TEMPER

The article on Edward VI (issue 60) was incredible. Such



STORM FROM A TEA CUP

The American Revolutionary War brewed out of a distasteful blend of tax, tea and trade

interesting facts about such a young man who might have changed the direction of history even more if he had lived.

fb **Mark McKenzie**

WELL, HISTORY IS FULL OF VILLAINS

@HistoryRevMag Hey guys, apparently people keep stealing your magazine from my local branch of WHSmith, so much so they are having to store it under the desk! You're either doing something right or you have made some powerful enemies.

tw **@Halcrow92**

ON A WAR FOOTING

As chairman of the Battlefields Trust in the East Midlands, it was very disappointing to find out about the proposed development of Bosworth only days before the planning meeting. We have battlefields across the country where the shape of Britain today was decided. In the East Midlands we have Stoke Field, near Newark, where the last battle

of the Wars of the Roses was fought in 1487, and Winceby, Lincolnshire, where a cavalry commander by the name of Oliver Cromwell was nearly killed in 1643.

There are similar sites all over the country, some of them in unspoilt countryside and others now in towns. Each can tell a story and our tours and talks allows them to come alive. If we don't protect them we will no longer be able to tell the stories whilst looking at the terrain on which they were fought. Great to see Julian's article (issue 62).

fb **Kevin James Winter**

CORRECTIONS

- In Tony Robinson's interview in issue 62, we wrote that Thermopylae was on the Peloponnese. The battle site was actually a little north of the peninsula.
- By 1778, 50,000 English soldiers had been deployed to the US to fight in the American Revolutionary War – not 1978, as appeared in issue 61.

ARE YOU A WINNER?

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 60 are:

Nicki Spence, York
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Liz Shaw, Nottingham

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REVEALED Bringing the past to life

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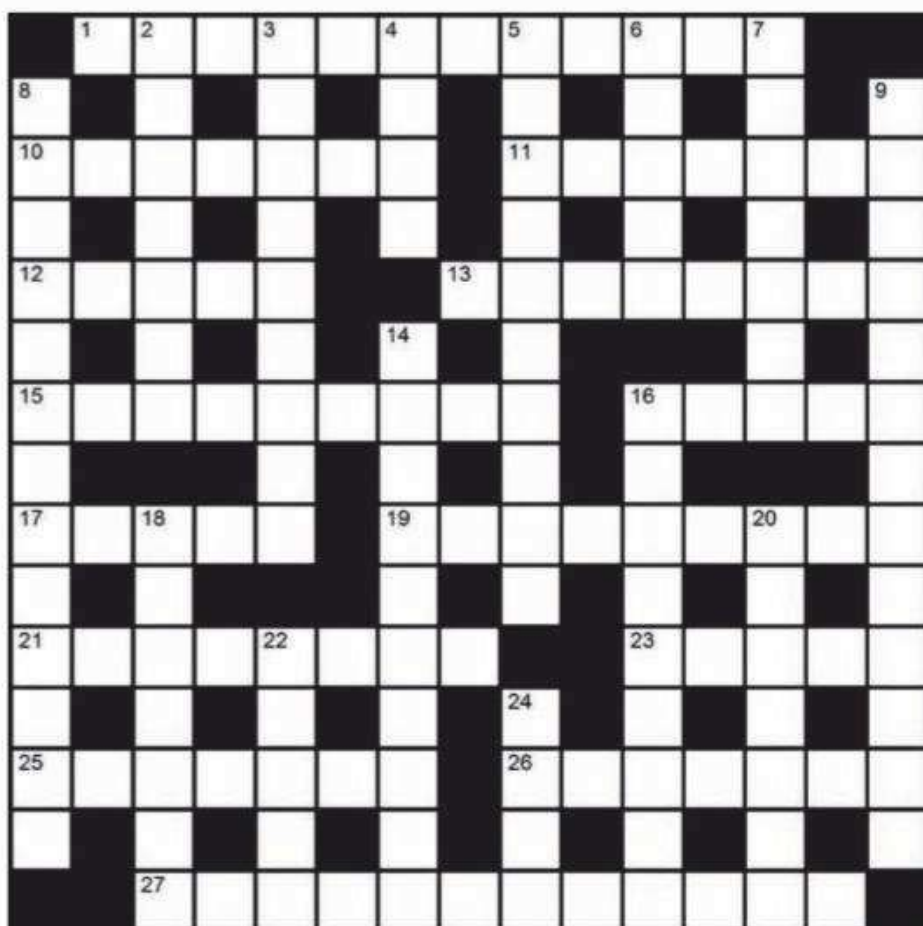
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ACROSS

- 1** Mesoamerican deity whose name means 'feathered serpent' in Nahuatl (12)
10 London news agency founded in 1851 (7)
11 File-sharing website that was shut down by court order in 2001 (7)
12 Country ruled from 1955 to 1972 by Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev (5)
13 Greek name of the hero known to the Romans as Hercules (8)
15 HMS ____, armed merchant cruiser sunk by a German warship in 1940 (6,3)
16 Edward ____ (1925–2000), US writer and illustrator (5)
17 Members of the

- Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei, and their imitators (5)
19 1950 John Ford western starring John Wayne (3,6)
21 Novel by Franz Kafka, published posthumously in 1925 (3,5)
23 Young deer created by Austrian Felix Salten (5)
25 French city besieged by the English in 1428–29 (7)
26 Afghan Sunni fundamentalist movement, influential since the 1990s (7)
27 Oscar-winning 1953 romantic comedy (5,7)

DOWN

- 2** One who seizes the throne illegitimately (7)

- 3** Collective name given to the UK, US, USSR and other aligned powers during the World War II (3,6)
4 *Not Only But* ____, 1960s BBC satire and sketch show (4)
5 John Steinbeck novel, published 1945 (7,3)
6 Greek letter derived from the Phoenician aleph (5)
7 Gene ____, US golfer, winner of the 1961 US Open (7)
8 City at the confluence of the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers, incorporated in 1882 (5,8)
9 Followers of 'reformed' Protestant churches, such as the Church of Scotland (13)
14 Industrial city of the Ruhr, targeted by RAF and USAAF bombers from 1940 (10)
16 Giuseppe ____ (1807–82), Italian general and nationalist (9)
18 Philip ____ (b.1929), British historian and biographer of William IV, Cecil Rhodes and Edward VIII (7)
20 African country in which a campaign of extermination of native people was carried out by the German Empire from 1904 to 1908 (7)
22 Defence of the ____ Act, law of 1914 granting the British Government authoritarian new powers (5)
24 Name shared by three successive Holy Roman Emperors in the tenth century (4)

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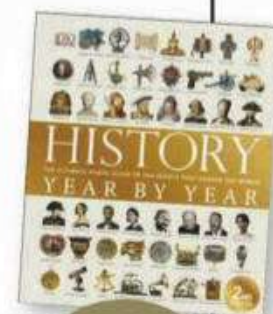
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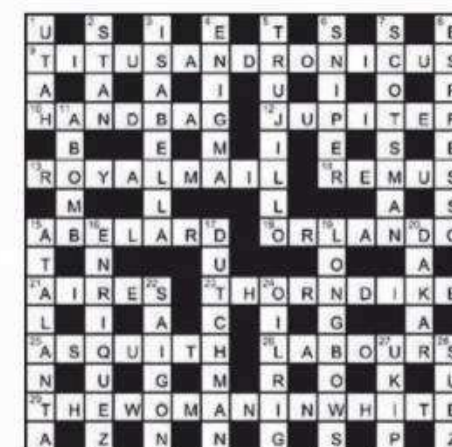
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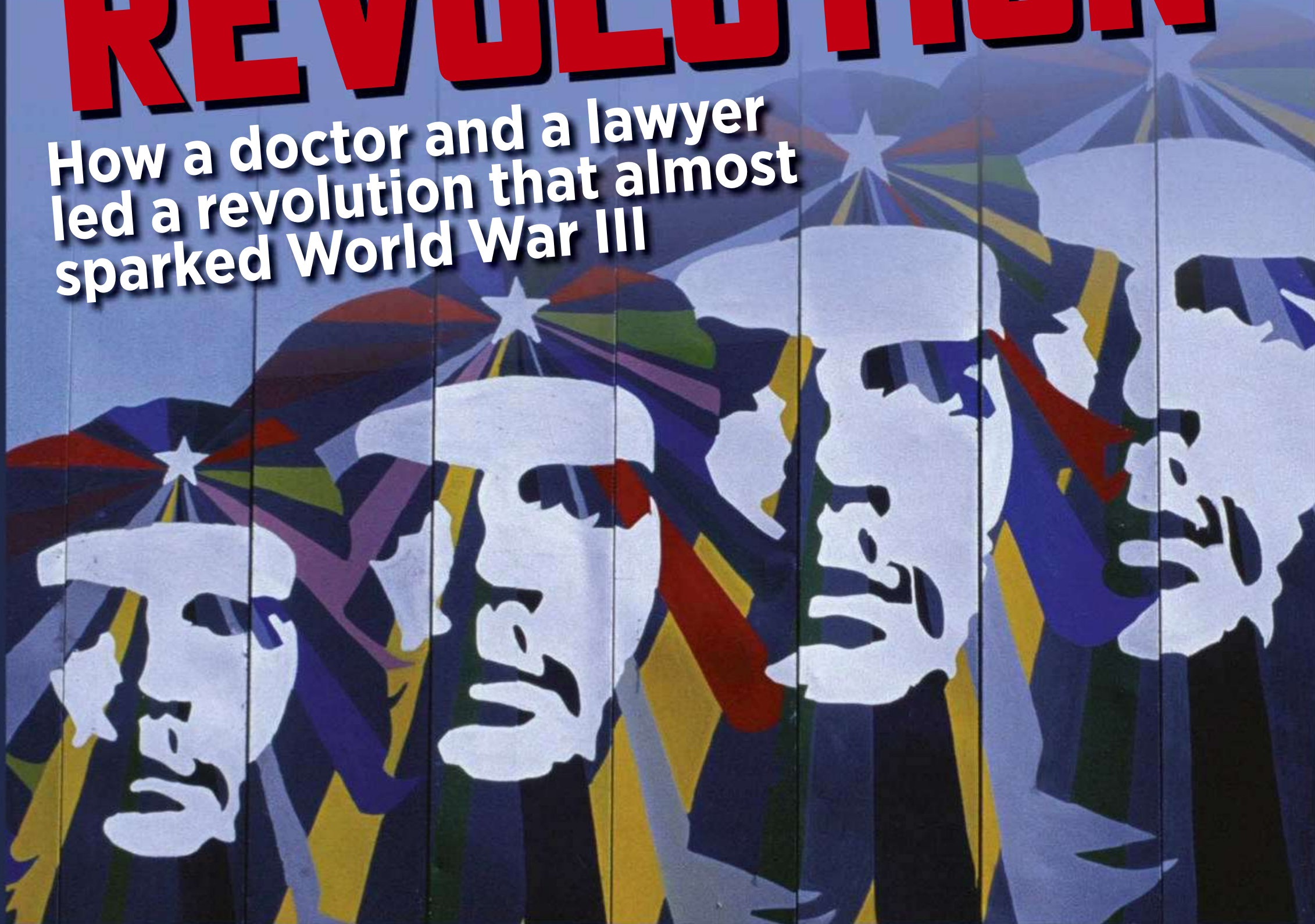


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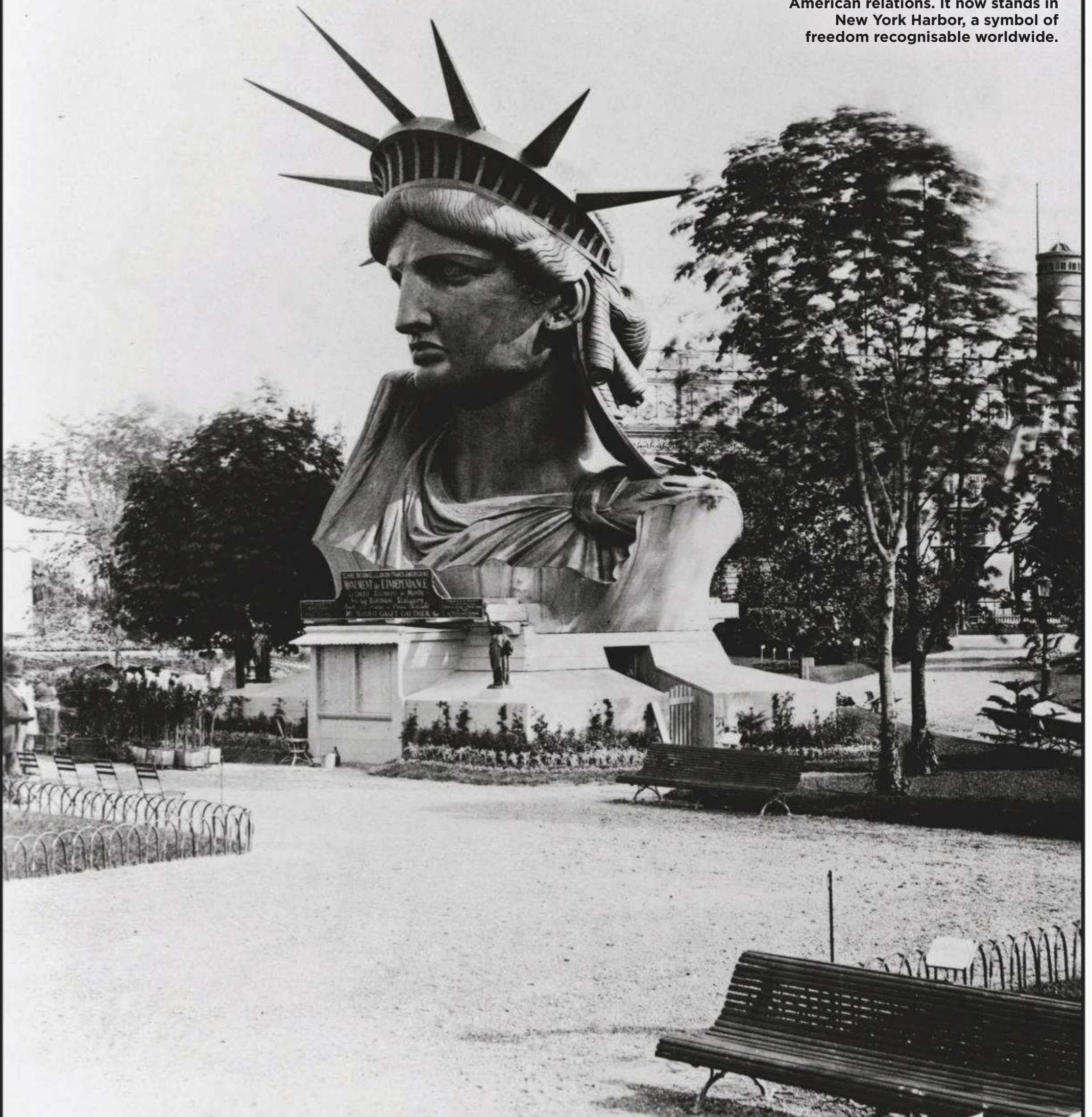
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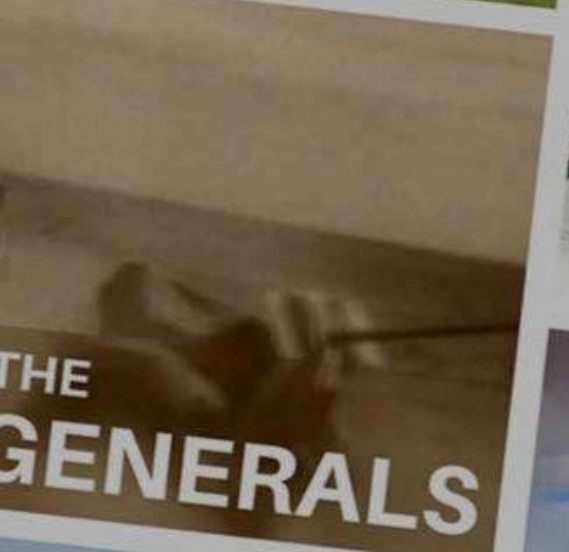
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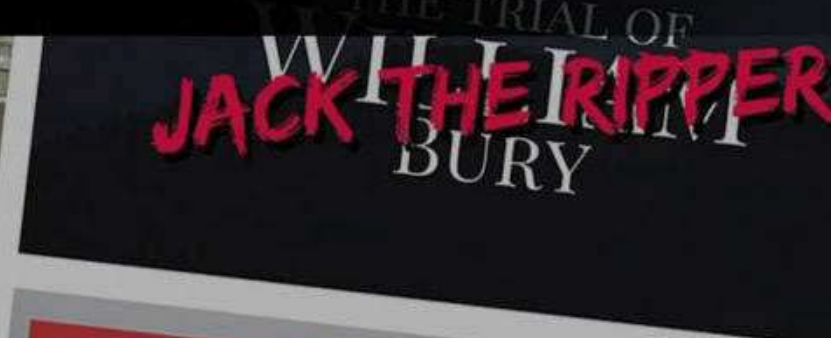
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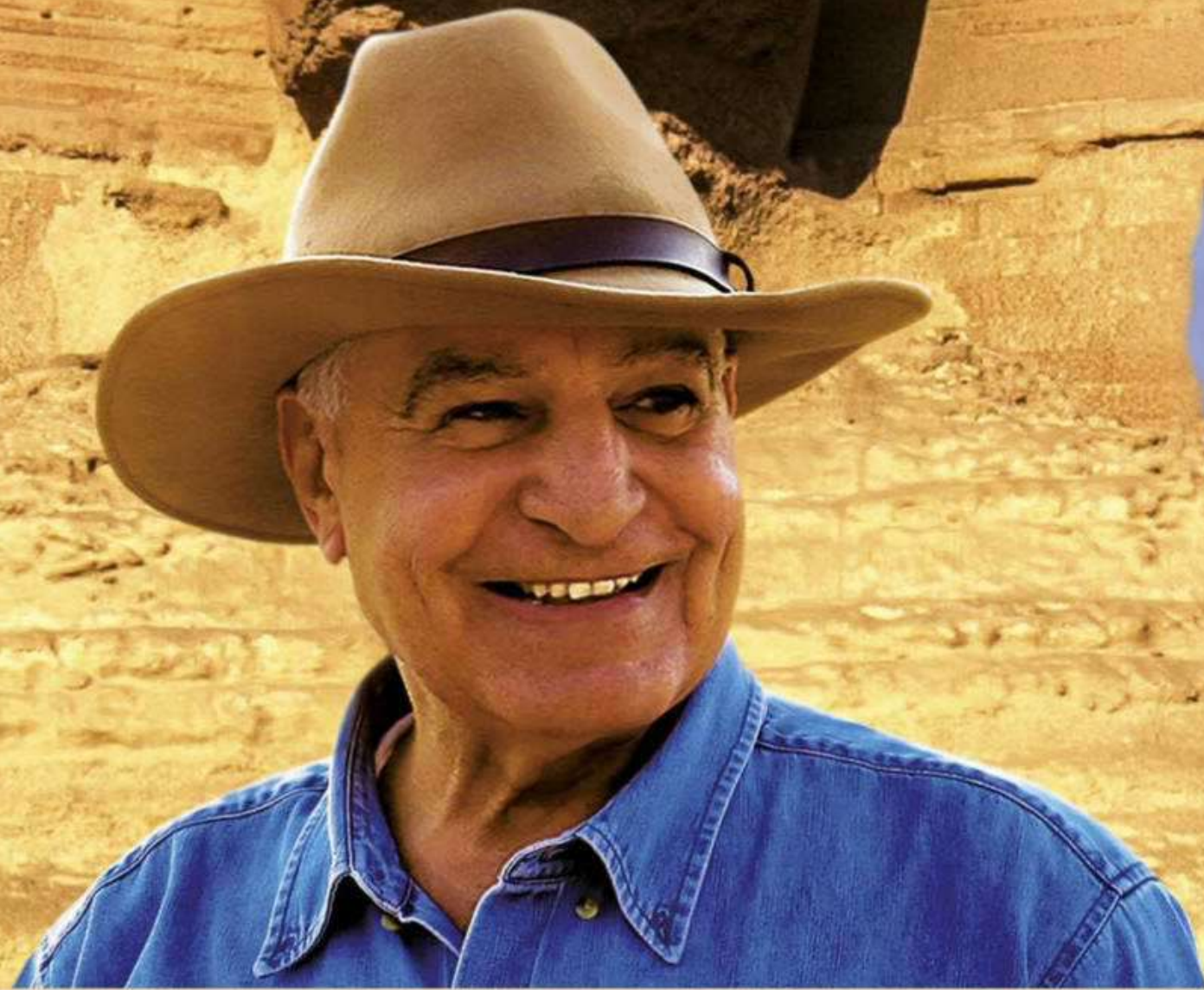
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